RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—N. H. BELGAMWALA.

VOL XIV NO 54 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
14 „	DELTA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the 'Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
26th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
5th Mar.	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th May	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
5th Mar.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
10th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
17th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. Blacklock	4305	21st Feb.	6 Mar.
Singapore Maru ..	T. Hirokawa	5389	18 „	5 Mar.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	309	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	280	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Heimei Maru ..	.. ..	4,364	6 Mar.	16 „
Vancouver Maru	.. ..	..	9 March	20 March
* Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kawasaki	5,863	14 Mar.	19 Mar.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	11 „	25 „
Shimoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	15 „	29 „
Colebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	19 „	12 April

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 555.
Taj Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

80 P. C. CURE

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

SOAP EXPERT, skilled in soap-boiling required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2811

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Clerks, Typists. Apply WRITER'S BUREAU, Kat Mohamonedshah, Amritsar.
A R2768

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent MUNSHI to teach Arabic one hour daily. Apply Box No. 1274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2799

WANTED a CLEVER TYPIST. One who is well conversant with Mill Stores line should apply with testimonials and lowest pay wanted to Post Box No. 235.
A R2786

WANTED—Reliable PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, for a large Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A .....

WANTED.—SUPERVISORS to join immediately. Men with Civil and Mechanical experience preferred, only hard working practical men need apply with Minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 1277, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2804

WANTED — A GRADUATE LADY PRINCIPAL for P. S. H. G. School, Moradabad, pay from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per mensem with future prospects, experienced and elderly lady preferred. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
A26117

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS everywhere to sell our fine Dust and Leaf Tea at Annas 6 and Annas 10 per lb. respectively. Apply THE CHEAP TEA TRADING CO., 52, Ripon Street. CALCUTTA.
A R2807

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED—A competent STENOGRAPHER on Rs. 300 per mensem with free quarters, should be fast, accurate able to follow European dictation and well up in office routine. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, Collieries, Ballarpur, (Chanda District) C. P.
A R2812

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN intelligent Bania, all-round abilities, knowing accounts, typing and correspondence, hardworker, efficient management of property, household and charitable affairs, ready to go out of India. Best testimonials. Please write to Box No. 1279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2809

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R2789

GODOWN at Mazagaon to let. Area 1200 square feet. Suitable for Machinery and General Merchandise. Apply BALMER LAWRIE AND CO., LD., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
G R2815

TO BE LET—SANTA CRUZ—BUNGALOW in best locality. Open to sea and near the station 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent Rs. 125 first floor and Rs. 90 ground floor. Apply Box No. 1269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R2788

TO LET—Near Marine Lines Station, suitable for Press, School, or large business concern requiring excellent Show Room. Ground floor and three stories. Area exceeding 3500 sq. ft. on each floor. Apply to Box No. 1272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2798

TO LET—For a School, Hospital, etc., a BUNGALOW at Girgaum Back Road, about 4 doors off from the junction of Churney Road, consisting of Ground and one upper floor available immediately. Apply on the premises to Vasant Pundlic Dhumatkar. New Street Nos. 235-239, Girgaum Back Road.
C R 2813

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELECTRIC THERMAE, RUSSIAN BATHS.—Scientific Hand and Electric Massages by Certified European Nurse. Hot air Treatment. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2810

WHY WORRY?—Insurance against all Diseases. "Egyptian Thermae." Nurse attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T R2808

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage Annas extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT NO. I OF 1925.

PURSUANT to the rules made by the Corporation under Section 31A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. I of 1925, I hereby fix MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors.

Printed forms of nomination papers for the Election can be obtained free of charge by persons eligible for election on application at the Commissioner's Office during office hours from March 8th to March 13th inclusive.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m. (B. T.) on March 15th, 1926.

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1926, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (B. T.) at the Corporation Hall.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1926.
C26183

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898,

as modified upto 1st February 1924.
and
THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888
as modified upto 1st April, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Sec. 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (as modified upto the 1st April, 1923), as applied by Sec. 42 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (as modified upto the 1st February, 1924), that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay propose at their Meeting to be held on the 6th day of April, 1926, or on such day thereafter as the said business can conveniently be disposed of, to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Worli Sluice Road, which said Street is vested in the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (as modified upto the 1st February, 1924).

A plan of this Street, showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Board of Trustees or of bringing before the Board of Trustees any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the LAND MANAGER at the Improvement Trust Office, and delivered at the said Office, not less than three clear days before the day of such Meeting.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1926.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
C26174

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM the 1st of March, 1926, we shall remove our Office, from Palkhiwala Building, 33, Medows Street, to our old address at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, (above Marcks & Co., Ltd.).

Dated this 18th day of February, 1926.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
C26098 Solicitors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

HOSTEL—G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay sealed tenders for the electric installation of the above building will be received by the Tata Engineering Company on or before 12 noon of 12th March, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay House,
Bruce Street, Fort. C26182

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st March 1926, the following Resolution was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Madhavjee Damodher Thackersey, S. B. Billimoria and N. M. Raiji be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding up."

MADHAVJEE DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1926.
C26180

TENDERS.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, in Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1926, for the supply of (1) Diets, (2) Clothing and (3) Miscellaneous Articles to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the period ending 31st March, 1927.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them, and the Undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered Schedules and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,

(Sd.) H. J. DAVIS,
Ag: Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.

Hon. Secretary's Office,
Municipal Offices,
Drainage Department,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1926.
C26181

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 232 of 1911.

Re: CASSAM NANJI MIANI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pydhowni, lately carrying on business at Pydhowni, under the style or firm of Cassam Nanji Miani and Company and now Unemployed. ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th June, 1926 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C26179

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST NOWROJI HILL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and as the risk of the mortgagors Naranji Ramji and Dayal Ramji the Surviving partners of the firm of Meghji Ladha, the said Naranji Ramji and Dayal Ramji in their capacity as the Executors and Trustees of the Will of Ramji Meghji. Bai Kesarbai widow of Ramji Meghji the said Naranji Ramji, the said Dayal Radji, Mulji Ramji, Karsondas Ramji and Nanji Ramji in their capacities either as the legatees under the Will of the said Ramji Meghji or as heirs of the said Ramji Meghji or as members of a joint and undivided Hindu family and Raghavji Purshotam in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of December 1924 and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th day of March, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 592 (five hundred and ninety two) square yards or thereabouts situate at 1st Nowroji Hill Road and being Plot No. 13 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Chirch Bunder Road, of the South by Plot No. 14 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedalli Abdulalli on the West by a passage 10 ft. in width and on the North by a Road 40 ft. in width and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadastral Survey No. 5/1721 Mandvi Division together with the buildings standing thereon which are registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3822-23 Street Nos. 15-1 (First Nowroji Hill Road).

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadshanker, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 27-29 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the account of the concerned:

4 full pressed bales Uganda cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in Godown No. H—106.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Godown No. H—111.

10 full pressed bales country damaged Uganda cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed vs. Khatizaed in the order made in the above suit dat-bai) and pursuant to the directions contain the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs ed the 19th day of December, 1924, and with BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari vacant land or ground, situate on the North side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about 241 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 492, 164, 493, 161, 536, and 537 New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078 Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and Cadastral Survey No. 979 and bounded as follows: on the East by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on the West by Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane, on the South by Falkland Road and on the North by the property of Antum Jivan Nakhwa and which said permises are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2299, 2300 and 2301, Street Nos. 17, 323, 327 and 329.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 12, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, Apollo Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY, the 4th INSTANT, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, ETC.

On account and risk of Office concerned.—Baba Cradles, Washing Machines, Swedish Chairs, Sofas, Electric Lamps, Musical Boxes, Electric Lamps 14, and 400 days clocks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET IN DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.

On account and the risk of the joint Hindoo family:—Diamond and Emerald Rings, single Diamond Rings, Earrings ear Steads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Pearl Bangles and Bracelets, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd
IN
'WHY WORRY?'
SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Twice The Length of the Ordinary Gazette and containing the latest News in Pictures.
TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON ROAD
Coming! Coming! Coming!
NEERA THE
Beautiful Snake of Aravali.
All the thrilling stunts, hazardous exploits and adventures of American Serials and Poetic beauty of English Dramas are condensed in this eight-reeled-drama
NEERA
NEERA
NEERA
A series of exquisite and engaging dances, sensational fights, hilarious situations and splitting humour running throughout shall shake you in your Cosy Chairs.
NEERA
NEERA
NEERA
Watch—the 6th March, 1926
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON ROAD.

SHARDA FILM CO'S.
HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
FULL OF LOVE & FIGHTING STUNTS
VASANT BALA
Starring Miss JONES As VASANT BALA
and also a BEAUTIFUL DANCE
on the Stage.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
TO-NIGHT and till FRIDAY
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Maharashtra Film Co's.
GAJ GOURI
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY

At 6-30 p. m. only

The Immortal Story of

THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY

featuring

LILIAN DAVIS HALL

and

EMIL JANNINGS

In the History of Screen Craft

There has never been a picture like this.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 p. m.

JAMES McGRATH Ltd.

presents

"PUPPETS OF 1926"

A New Song and Dance Show.

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU TELL LOVING LIES?

"LOVING LIES"

Featuring EVELYN BRENT.

Two Love Stories in one a poignant Tragedy and a drama of the Eternal Triangle!

EMPRESS THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

Featuring DIANA KARENE.

A Fascinating Story of Human Life, Vicissitudes, Smiles and Tears.

A Film of Historic Interest.

Prof. K. AMRAK

(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5

Four ,, ,, Rs. 10

Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.

HOROSCOPE for LIFE .. .. Rs. 25.

Orders should accompany an advance of remittance or call by V P P

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

Room No. 152, BOMBAY.

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked:—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) How many non-Brahmin Members of the Council have been appointed Public Prosecutors or Assistant Public Prosecutors?

(b) Whether it is a fact that these appointments are usually made from the senior members of the Bar?

(c) Whether the gentlemen appointed are senior members of the Bar in those districts?

(d) What are the reasons for making these appointments?

(e) Whether Government have promised similar posts to any other members of the Council?

(f) Whether they have laid down any policy requiring a member of the Legislative Council, holding a Government post, to vote with them on questions coming up before the Council?

(g) Will Government place on the Council Table the record showing how often these Honourable Members have voted for and against Government before and after these appointments?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied:—(a) One Public Prosecutor and two Assistant Public Prosecutors.

(b) Assistant Public Prosecutors are often junior members of the Bar.

(c) They are not very senior.

(d) The gentlemen appointed were considered suitable for the post.

(e) and (f) The reply is in the negative.

(g) Reference is requested to the published proceedings of the Council.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR PEONS.

Mr. N. E. Navle asked:—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that they have made no provision for Provident Fund in the case of the *patte walas* in all Government offices in Bombay; (b) whether they intend to take any steps in this matter; (c) if not, why not?

The Hon. Sir Henry Lawrence replied:—(a) Yes. (b) A revision of the Pension Rules and the institution of Contributory Provident Fund Rules are under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Until those Rules are received the question cannot be considered. (c) The question does not arise.

RECORDS IN INAM VILLAGES.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar asked:—Will Government be pleased—

(a) to place on the Council Table copies of the Standing Orders of Government referred to in the reply to Mr. Gunjal's question No. 13, page 29, 2nd list, Second Session of 1925;

(b) to state whether they are aware of the promises given by several Collectors to the Inamdars at the time of the appointments of Talatis in place of Kulkarnis in their Inam Villages;

(c) if so, will they be pleased to state what steps have been taken in connection with these promises?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta replied:—(a) The honourable member is referred to Government Order No. 4067, dated 3rd April 1918, quoted in Article 212, page 161, of Rao Bahadur Joglekar's Alienation Manual and to Government Resolution No. L. C. 1225, dated 31st July, 1924, a copy of which is laid on the Council Table in response to the honourable member's question regarding Government orders affecting Inamdars' interests.

(b) and (c) Inquiry has been made.

GHASDANA AND RAJACHITTI CESSES.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar asked:—Will Government be pleased to state separately the annual amounts levied on account of ghasdana and rajchitti cesses in the Panch Mahals and other districts of the Bombay Presidency?

Sir Chunilal Mehta replied:—Ghasdana and Rajachitti (not Rajchitti) do not now occur as cesses anywhere in the Bombay Presidency. The levy of these cesses in the Panch Mahals was finally abolished in 1912. Ghasdana is however found to occur as one of the items in the Mamul judi of certain inam villages in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur District and the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District. The total amount thus included in the Karmala villages is Rs. 45-4-0 and that included in the Chalisgaon villages is Rs. 119-15-6.

INDIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. S. S. Dev asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(1) whether they are aware that in public functions, such as Baby Week celebrations and others, the Indian National Anthem "Vande Mataram" is very often sung; (2) whether they are aware that such functions are attended by all officials and non-officials; (3) whether they have issued any instructions to officials to respect or not to respect the National Anthem on such occasions; (4) if not, what they expect the officials to do on such occasions?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied:—(1) Government have been informed that the song called "Bande Mataram" is frequently sung at political meetings. (2) Government have no information. (3) No. (4) Nothing.

APPOINTMENTS IN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked:—Will Government be pleased to state why M.C.P.S. candidates are selected for the B.M.S. when they can get qualified university men?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied:—The selection of candidates for the Bombay Medical Service is confined to those holding the M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University. Only in rare instances, Members of the Subordinate Medical Service, who have passed their M.C.P.S., have been promoted to the Bombay Medical Service for exceptionally good work.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether the B.M.S. officer is subordinate to the non-I.M.S. Superintendents of Jails many of whom are not even qualified men and, if so, why?

Mr. J. L. Rieu replied:—The Medical Officer of the prison is subordinate to the Superintendent except as regards the medical treatment of the sick because the executive management of the prison is vested in the latter.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of assistant to the Dean, Grant Medical College, is a full-time post; (b) whether the present incumbent of the post gets any special pay and house-rent; (c) how long will the same officer hold the present post; (d) whether Government propose to give equal opportunities to all other officers for holding such posts?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The post is reserved for the officers of the Bombay Medical Service. The present incumbent gets his grade pay *plus* house-rent and compensatory local allowances admissible to other Bombay Medical Service officers in Bombay. The officer is debarred from private practice and is therefore given a special allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem in lieu thereof.

(c) and (d) The post is not reserved for any particular officer. As in the case of other Bombay Medical Service officers the present incumbent of the post is liable to be transferred according to the exigencies of the service.

A HINDU-MAHOMEDAN PROBLEM.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan asked, Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Ahmedabad recommended 11 seats for the Hindus and 5 seats for the Mahomedans in the municipality of Dholka;

(b) if so, the reasons why they have allotted 10 seats for Hindus and 6 seats for Mahomedans;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have given more representation to the Mahomedans than was justified by their population?

The Hon. Sir G. H. Hidayatallah replied:—

(a) Yes. (b) Ten seats were allotted to Non-Mahomedans and 6 to Mahomedans as the Non-Mahomedan population of Dholka is a little below 2/3rds and the Mahomedan population is a little above 1/3rd of the total population. (c) No.

BOMBAY TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they have received an application for financial assistance from the Committee of the Textile Technical School, Bombay, started by the Bombay Social Service League; (b) if so, what action they have taken on it?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied:—Government have considered the application sympathetically but, in view of the present financial stringency, they regret that it has not been found possible to make any provision for a grant in next year's budget.

CITY POLICE CONSTABLES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many police constables in the city police force are employed to do private and domestic duties for police officers;

(b) Whether it is a fact that some of them are employed as motor drivers or domestic servants;

(c) Whether the Local Police Act or any other regulations authorise a police officer to employ police constables for duties other than policing the city;

(d) Whether a similar practice also prevails in the mofussil;

(e) Whether in view of the fact that sufficient number of constables are not available for patrolling and other ordinary police duties, Government intend to issue directions discontinuing such practices?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied:—(a) No police constables of the Bombay City Police force are employed to do private and domestic duties for police officers. There are, however, in all 70 constables who are doing duties as orderlies to certain police officers to facilitate the disposal of official work at their residences.

(b) All the Deputy Commissioners and most of the Superintendents use one of their orderlies as motor driver on journeys, three-fourths of which are in connection with their official duties. No policemen are used as domestic servants.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, except in Sind.

(e) The number of constables available for patrol and other duties is not affected by the manner in which gazetted officers employ their sanctioned escort parties or orderlies. Government therefore do not propose to issue any orders.

PAY OF MAMLATDARS.

Mr. S. N. Angadi asked: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware that there is considerable discontent amongst the mamlatdars because their pay has not been revised in accordance with the Government of India's Resolution recommending that the minimum pay of provincial services should be Rs. 250;

(b) the reasons why no effect has been given to this resolution up till now?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: The existing rates of pay of Mamlatdars have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Government are not aware of any Resolution of the Government of India with which the rates conflict.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Mr K. F. Nariman asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Why Mr. J. E. Sanjana, Assistant Oriental Translator, was not appointed Oriental Translator when the last vacancy occurred? (b) Whether it is a fact that he has been in this Department for 16 years? (c) Whether it is a fact that he has given complete satisfaction to his superiors and is very highly spoken of? (d) Whether it is a fact that he was strongly recommended by his superiors for that post? (e) Whether it is a fact that he had already acted thrice as Oriental Translator and had given complete satisfaction. (f) Whether it is a fact that he was given assurance, so late as 1921, by the highest authority that on the next permanent vacancy occurring, his claims would not be overlooked? (g) What are the qualifications of the present Oriental Translator? (h) Whether he has any previous experience of this office or special knowledge of different languages? (i) Whether it is a fact that some Mahomedan Members of the Council had approached His Excellency and demanded the appointment of a Mahomedan?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied: Government are not prepared to discuss the merits of individual officers, or the grounds on which one officer has been considered by them more suitable than another for a particular post.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table the report received from the Surgeon-General in the matter of taking steps to promote the study of and research in the indigenous system of medicine?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: As the question of the establishment of a combined Ayurvedic and Unani Research Hospital is under consideration, Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondence on the Table.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked: (a) Whether there is any rule in the Bombay City Police Force to the effect that when the Indian Superintendent of Police goes on leave his place should be filled up by the next senior Indian Inspector? (b) Whether it is a fact that recently when the Indian Superintendent of Police, Rao Bahadur R. Tavde, went on leave his place was filled up by a European Inspector? (c) Whether there has been any correspondence between the Government and the Commissioner of Police on the subject? (d) Will they be pleased to place that correspondence on the Council table?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied: (a) Superintendentships of Bombay City Police reserved for Indians are filled up from among Indian Inspectors, if suitable Indian Inspectors are available. (b) Reference is requested to Government Notification, Home Department, No. 831-14-11875, dated the 23rd October, 1925, published at page 2773 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette dated the 29th October, 1925, from which it will be seen that in Rao Bahadur R. N. Tavde's leave vacancy an Indian has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, and that the most senior Inspector, who was a European, was appointed temporarily for a few days pending relief by the Indian Inspector appointed to officiate in the vacancy. (c) Yes. (d) Government do not consider any useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondence on the Council Table.

DREDGER "SIR GEORGE LLOYD".

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked: (a) whether the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" has accomplished the work that was expected from it and whether it will be saleable after the present work has been completed and at what reduction in the price paid for it by Government; (b) whether they intend to reduce the officers employed on the dredger?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) The output of the dredger has so far been less than that for which it was designed. Every effort is being made to increase the output. The depreciated value, based on to-day's new cost of the dredging plant, which includes in addition to the dredger "Sir George Lloyd", the intermediate pumping station "Colaba", the dredger "Kalu" and its intermediate station "Jinga" with the pipe lines, is Rs. 61,74,000 against the cost to Government of Rs. 148.85 lakhs in purchasing them. This estimated depreciation value could only be realised if a similar work of about the same magnitude were to be started in some other part of the world. (b) Not at present.

A TODDY SHOP NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We beg to draw the attention of the Collector of Excise, the Commissioner of Police and the public to the following through the courtesy of your esteemed paper.

A toddy shop has newly been opened at Haines Road, Jacob Circle, opposite the Mosque in the newly constructed the Aga Khan building. It is a great source of inconvenience and nuisance to the pedestrians in general and mosque-goers in particular and also will be of great trouble during the holy months of Ramzan and Moharrum.

You will always find persons sitting outside and drinking toddy and often at the time of prayers some undesirable and bad characters are to be found creating disturbance and singing loudly.

Will the authorities see that the toddy shop is removed and shifted to the place where it was formerly located and in this manner future trouble is averted.—Yours, etc.

U. H. KHAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Anjuman-i-Talimul Muslimeen.
Jacob Circle, Feb. 23.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 27th ulto. the total mortality 580 was 91 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.58. These figures compare favourably with those for the 9th week of 1925 when the mortality was 673 and death-rate 27.62 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 913 and death-rate 38.93.

Out of the total deaths, 152 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 25 attacks and 16 deaths

Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 398 and compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1925 when the figure was 393 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 392.

B. WARD PETITION.

VALIDITY OF WHOLE ELECTION QUESTIONED

Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Alimahomed from the "B" Ward filed a petition in the Small Causes Court against Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Mia Mahomed Haij Jan Mahomed Chhotani; Husseinbhai Abdulla Lalji; Kanji Karamsey Master; Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora; Virchand Panachand; Dr. Poonsi Hirji Meisheri; Ganpat Krishnaji; Dr. Elijah Moses; Shivdas Champsi Bhimji Thakar; Jafferbhai Abdullabhai Lalji; Capt. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Choksi; Bhawanji Nathu Mehisheri; Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj; Amersi Javalbhai Bhimjiani; Abdul Tyab Shaikh Abdul Hussein Mulla; Lalji Hirji Shah; Karmali Mahomed; Ahmedally Kikabhai; Gulamhussein Ebrahim Matchwalla; Narayan Vitoba Avate and Ravashankar Ramshankar.

Respondents Nos. 2 to 22 were candidates for election of whom Nos. 2 to 12 were declared as duly elected. The petitioner questions the validity of the election of respondent Nos. 2 to 12 on the ground that they were guilty of illegal practices in that they and their agent employed conveyances, public and private for the purposes of carrying voters to and from the polling station thus placing inducements in their way and engendering an obligation to vote for the respondents.

That they displayed placards on the stalls supplied by respondent No. 1 at the polling station and also affixed those placards on to the conveyances bringing and carrying voters to and from the polling station.

That respondents 2, 3 and 11 were guilty of corrupt practices in that several persons who were not enrolled as voters in the Ward knowingly and with the connivance and knowledge of the respondents or their agents voted for persons who were either dead or away from the town and were thus guilty of personation.

That respondents Nos. 2, 3 and 11 are guilty of bribery in that they illegally employed several persons on payment or promise of payment or favours for producing and canvassing votes for them and promoting their election.

That respondents 2, 3 and 11 caused undue influence and pressure to be brought upon the members of their Jammats who were voters in the Ward by issuing instructions and mandates through their Panches Jamats and heads of the Jammats and thus caused the voters to fear the displeasure of the Jammat if they did not vote for the respondents.

That respondents No 2 further caused Moulvis and Ulmas to issue fiats to their congragation of voters that they should vote for respondent No. 2 on pain of being visited by the spiritual wrath of the Ulmas if they voted otherwise than for the Respondent No. 2.

That respondents 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 had publicly in speeches and through the press and leaflets and through their party organisations published false and misleading statements in regard to the character and merits of the rival candidates.

That respondent No. 4 on the 31st January 1926, that is, a day prior to the Poll influenced the voters by organising a procession from Bhat Bazar and other roads in which the respondent himself moved with the flags and placards and calling upon the voters to vote for him.

The petitioner further alleges that amongst the unsuccessful candidates respondents 13 to 22 both inclusive are guilty of illegal practices in that they employed conveyances to carry and bring voters to and from the Polling Station and displayed placards on the stall and on the conveyances.

That respondent No. 13 had publicly in speeches and through the press and leaflets and through their party organisations published false and misleading statements in regard to the character and merits of the rival candidates.

That respondent 18, 19 and 20 caused undue influence and pressure to be brought upon the members of their Jammats who were voters in the ward by issuing instructions and mandates through their Jammats. Panches and heads of the Jammats and thus caused the voters to fear the displeasure of the Jammat if they do not vote for the respondents.

The petitioner prayed for an enquiry to be held and to declare the election null and void.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AS ON THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,82,50,000
Public Deposits	5,56,14,000
Other Deposits	70,99,29,000
Sundries	59,11,000
Rupees ...	91,59,54,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	13,53,52,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,19,06,000
Loans	16,58,53,000
Cash Credits	35,65,26,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,76,55,0000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	34,00,000
Dead Stock	2,75,77,000
Sundries	47,71,000
Balances with other Banks	11,84,000
	76,42,24,000
Cash	15,17,30,000
Rupees ...	91,59,54,000

The above balance sheet includes:—Deposits in London £1,139,200; Advances in London £1,191,400; Cash and balances at other Banks in London £81,600. Percentage 18.69. Bank Rate 6 per cent.

MEERUT RACES.

OPENING DAY'S RESULTS.

MEERUT, March 2.

NORTH WESTERN PLATE.

The following are the results of the opening day's races of the Meerut Spring Meeting:—

Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A Highweight Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Major Stewart's EARMARK 10/7, Aldridge 1

Mr. Barve's BE CAREFUL 8/9, Huxley 2

Sardar Mohd. Akram Khan and Azam Khan's CREEL 8/1 (car. 8/2), Dobie 3

Also Ran:—Huon River 10/9, Hilda A. 8/13, Caterham Valley 7/8 (car. 7/10 and Sunline 7/3.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Earmark, 4 to 1 against Creel, 5 to 1 Be Careful, 6 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

Totalizator paid Rs. 4 on the winner on each Rs. 2 ticket.

RUBERTS PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A Highweight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14/2 and under.

Mr. Mashal's CROWN 10, Perkins 1

Messrs. Man Mohan and Kapoor's GREY COTTON 8/3, Japeth 2

Capt. Fairley and Teague's ARABIAN KNIGHT 8/2, Balfour 3

Also Ran:—Jussoor 8/8, Electricity 7/13, Success 7/10 (car. 7/12.) and Grey Wolf 7/10

Betting: 6 to 4 against Crown, 3 to 1 Grey Cotton, 4 to 1 each Electricity and Success, 6 to 1 and 8 to 1 the others.

Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Distance 2 miles over Chase Course.—Cup value Rs. 200, presented by H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces and Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A Steeplechase for Horses "bona fide" the property of Officers of the Services.

Captain George's KNACKY FOX 12/10, Captain Creagh 1

Major Misa's RAZZLE DAZZLE 10/3, Owner 3

Mr. Wright's SANDOWN 10/10, Mr. Caruth 3

Also Ran:—Murulla 10/10 (car. 10/11), fell, but was remounted and completed the course).

Betting: 5 to 4 against each Knacky Fox and Murulla, 6 to 1 Razzle Dazzle, 10 to 1 Sandown.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

BEDOUIN PLATE.

Distance 5 furlongs (straight).—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A Highweight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and Under.

Mr. Mashal's LEACHMAN 9-4, Perkins 1

Mr. Barve's NAJIAN 9/5, Huxley 2

Lala Mata Din's MOUNT PLEASANT 7, Townes 3

Mr. Jackson's Burra Salam 8/7, Dobie ... 4

Also Ran:—Grey Rosette 9/12, Janfawi 9/2, Kohinoor 8/8, Fluke 8/3, Marshal Foch 7/12, Malabar 7/9, Nectar 7/7, and Brazee 7 (car. 7/1).

Betting: 7 to 4 against Najian, 3 to 1 each Grey Rosette and Leachman, 5 to 1 each Janwafi and Burra Salam, 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

Totalizator paid Rs. 11 for win.

CANTONMENT PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A Highweight Handicap for C. B. Horses, three years old and upwards.

Mr. Sukla's BLACK MIST 9/1, Japeth 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar's KAMALA 10/9, Dobie 2

Colonel Hillyard's REFLECTION 10/1, Aldridge 3

Mr. S. Jewan Singh's Shirini 7/6, Flynn 4

Also Ran:—Beltane 9/1, Romance 8/8, Manners 8/6 (car. 8/7), Delution 7/13, Indian Steel 7/4, and Miko 7.

Betting: 5 to 2 against each Kamala, Reflection, and Black Mist; 3 to 1 Manners; 4 to 1 Romance; 5 to 1 each Shirini and Indian Steel; longer odds others.

Totalizator paid Rs. 15 for win.

MANCHANDI PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A High-weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under.

Captain Bernard's WEB OF FATE 9/3 Owner 1

Raja Sripal Singh's UZUME 8/10, Dobie 2

Captain Stokes Roberts and Lansdowne's VERLAND ROSE 8/13, Orchard 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Milford 7/8, Fownes .....) 4

Also Ran:—Pamphylia 9/13, La Mienne 8/13, Lady Avidity 8/13, Claymore II. 7/5 and Garib 7.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Web of Fate; 2 to 1 against Pamphylia; 3 to 1 Lady Avidity, 4 to 1 Uzume; 5 to 1 and 10 to 1 others.

Totalizator paid Rs. 7 for win.—A. P.

NATIONAL GAMES AT VILE PARLE.

On last Sunday evening on the Vile Parle Tilak Vidyalaya grounds a large number of people witnessed, the annual Simga sports organised by the Vile Parle Physical Welfare Association. Over 15 schools and 160 individuals participated in the competitions. The special feature of the day was the display of national games in which 27 teams hailing from Thana, Kalyan, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Dadar, Bombay and other places took part. The Indian games, simple and inexpensive as they are, have become increasingly popular by the efforts of the Physical Welfare Association, who as their report said, are attempting to put them on a scientific basis.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar distributed the prizes and addressed the gathering. Later, at 9-30 p.m. Mr. N. C. Kelkar addressed the residents of Vile Parle on Responsive Co-operation" when Babasaheb Paranjpe occupied the chair.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 3.

A further drop of 8 to 10 points in old crop and 1 to 9 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced early on short covering but later gave way on further long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 4 points higher. The advance was due to short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Short covering early followed by renewed liquidation."

Messrs. Drenman & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Market opened with a declining tendency in consequence of general bearish feeling. Market advanced later in sympathy with New York and on heavy covering by Shorts. Market active with prices irregular.

"We see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction."

Owing to continued decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning a rupee and a quarter lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 349. At the opening Commission Houses and Jobbers were free buyers and the value jumped to Rs. 354. Going down by a rupee prices further improved to Rs. 356 on Exporters and Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 355½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 353 and declined to Rs. 351 on offices selling on Liverpool quotations being lower than expected and closed steady at Rs. 354½ on Jobbers buying.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 317 and sharply advanced to Rs. 352 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying. On scattered selling the market eased to Rs. 350½ but again improved to Rs. 353 on general buying and closed at Rs. 352½. Oomra March opened at Rs. 323 and quickly jumped to Rs. 328 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. Going down by half a rupee the market further improved to Rs. 330½ on continued buying by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. Oomra May opened at Rs. 317 and sharply advanced to Rs. 323 on Brokers and Commission Houses buying and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 323½. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 263½ and Rs. 267½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday with very poor demand.

To-day only 200 bales Bengal were tendered. The total tenders upto-date are 1,400 bales Bengal and 200 bales Oomra.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 3.

Fully Good Broach April/May 354½
Fully Good Broach July/August 348
Fully Good Bengal March 261.
Fully Good Bengal May 264
Fine Oomra March 325½
Fine Oomra May 318½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

	Super-fine.	Fine.	Good	Good.
M G Bengal	295	285	273	263
M G S Punjab	291	281	269	259
M G Oomra No. 3	345	335	320	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	380	370	355	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	368	358	343	
M G Broach No. 2	381	376	370	
M G Khandesh	326	316	301	
M G Mathia	—	291	281	271

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 3.

Fully Good Broach April/May	355
Fully Good Broach July/August	352
Fully Good Bengal March	264
Fully Good Bengal May	267
Fine Oomra March	330
Fine Oomra May	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

	Ready.	New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G		290	.....
Bengal Fine M G		280	.....
Bengal F G M G		265/70	260
Sindh-Punjab F G M G		275/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G		265	.....
Punjab-Americans M G		350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G		350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G		350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G		325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G		335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G		335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G		315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G		310/35	330
Mulkapur Fine M G		300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G		300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G		.....	.....
Broach Fine M G		370/75	.....
Broach Fully Good M G		360/65	.....
Muthia Fine M G		285	.....
Muthia F G M G		275	.....
Dharwar S G		.....	.....
Coompta M G		330/35	.....
Western M G		290/300	.....
Westerns H G		.....	.....
Miraj M G		340/75	.....
Cambodia M G		.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd March, 1926.

Cotton	27,210 bales.
Wheat	8,292 cwts.
Linseed	12,042 cwts.
Rape, etc.	3,456 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,419 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	9,361 cwts.
Castorseed	17,447 cwts.
Rice	61,546 cwts.
Myrabollams	6,691 cwts.
Cottonseed	14,491 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,891 cwts.
Juwar	7,266 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	26 cwts.
Bajri	4,610 cwts.
Coal	298 tons.

RUBBER

London, March 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May nominal 25

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 28 3/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot sellers 29 1/4

Tone:—Very firm good business closed quieter.

London, March 2.

Linseed Argentine better demand lower price M/A paid £14 7/16

Linseed Argentine better demand lower price A/M paid 14 7/16

Cottonseed M/A sellers £7 11/16

Castorseed M/A sellers £17 3/4

Linseed Bombay M/A nominal £17 1/2

Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M sellers £19 3/4

Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers £19 7/8

Brown Cawnpore A/M sellers £18 3/4

Tone:—Tending easier.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday,	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,580	2,63,124	2,00,011
Central India ..	2,917	2,91,042	1,94,172
Barsi and Nagar ..	586	1,58 768	1,39,864
Hyderabad-Gaorani	213	57,819	71,861
Berar	3,579	3,65 962	4,17,589
Central Provinces ..	1,645	1,86,842	2,04,644
Total Oomras ..	10,526	13,23,577	12,28,141
Dholera	2,891	1,46,677	84,238
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,23,789	1.21,401
Rajputana	744	72.879	36,944
Sind-Punjab ..	5815	1 92,833	2,89.588
Broach	6,723	1.85.949	33,203
Coompta & Dharwar	341	16,753	16,414
Westerns-Northerns	176	10,694	17,782
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,301
Persian		2,215	1.549
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		34,854	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..	27,210	21,18,843	18,76.81

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	3,105	2,86,221	2,52,900
Japan & China ..	1,000	9,52,603	8,50,373
Coast Ports		13,962	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		48,273	8,060
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,05,983	99,259
Total		4,105 14,07,042	12,18,994

COTTON.

Liverpool. March 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1000 bales.

Mid. American Spot	9.82
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	16.55

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	19.13
May	18.57
July	17.95

New York Noon Call—

March	19.14
May	18.57
July	17.97

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	18.40
October	16.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 2

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	9.39—.03
May	9.35—.04
July	9.28—.05
October	9.04—.04
December	8.95—.03
January	8.96—.03
February	8.96 .03

EGYPTIANS—

March	15.70—.15
May	15.35—.20
July	15.25—.17
November	15.30—.22

London 1st Exchange Belgium.
Athens 342.50
Cuban Sugar March sellers 11/3

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 2.

March	15.80
April	15.60
May	15.50
June	15.45
July	15.35
August	15.40
September	15.40
October	15.40
November	15.40
December	15.40
January	15.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. March 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

March	9.50+.08
April	9.44+.06
May	9.45+.06
June	9.40+.04
July	9.37+.04
August	9.27+.03
September	9.19+.04
October	9.12+.04
November	9.03+.05
December	9.03+.05
January	9.04+.05
February	9.04+.05
March	9.04+.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool. March 2.

Scinde, "Good"	6.35
Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde, "Fine"	7.15
Bengal, "Good"	6.45
Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal, "Fine"	7.25
Oomra, "Good"	7.15
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra, "Fine"	7.95
Broach, "Good"	7.65
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.05
Broach, "Fine"	8.45

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York. March 2

Futures at New York

May	18.30—.08
July	17.67—.10
October	17.17—.09
December	16.85—.09

Liverpool. March 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

May	9.45+.06
July	9.37+.04
October	9.12+.04
December	9.03+.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 2

COTTON:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14000
Day's Exports to Continent	23000

Futures at New York—

May	18.30—.08
July	17.67—.10
October	17.17—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	19.25—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.14—.08
Futures at New Orleans	18.13—.09
Futures at New Orleans	16.56—.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 7/8
Demand Bills	48556
Silver Commercial Bars	66 1/4

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 3.

Jute:—Albion 400; Alliance 440; Alexandra 350; Anglo-India 189; Auckland 135; Barnagore 150; Bally 6/12; Birla 400; Belvedere 355; Budge-Budge 460; Caledonian 135; Chapdam 2/10. Clive 4/10. Craig 206; Cheviot 307; Dalhouse 400; Delta 42/8; Empire 700; Fort Gloster 255; Fort William 750; Gondalpara 630; Gourepore 8/2; Hukumchand 62; Hooghly 33/8; Kamarhatty 460; Kankanarrah 365; Kelvin 375; Khardah 876; Kinnison 207; Lansdowne 550; Lawrence 325; Lothian 380. Naihati 22/12; National 460. New Central 45. Northbrook 47; Nuddea 156; Orient 6/2; Presidency 52; Standard 340; Union 455; Waverly 6/10; Hessian 16/8; Jute 97.

Cotton:—Dunbar 156; Keshavram Cotton 4. Miscellaneous:—Imperial Bank 1500; Imperial Contv. 385.

Remarks:—Market quiet. Small business passing.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	0	0
Brass, English	1½	56	0	0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56	0	0
Brass, English	2	56	0	0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	54	12	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	58	0	0
Do. German	3/4	57	12	0
Do.	1	57	12	0
Do.	1¼	57	12	0
Do. American	1½	61	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do.	2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		59	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper. English Bars		59	8	0
Brass Bars		46	0	0
Pat Klai		73	0	0
Lead, Country		24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51	8	0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1 3/4 to 2		60	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼		60	0	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		60	0	0

METALS

London, March 2.

English best Selected Copper £62
Standard Copper G. M. B. £58 7/16
Copper Braziers £74 1/2
Yellow Metal £69 3/4
Hard Spelter £32
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 3.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8	6
Finix	No. 6½	0	8	9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	9	0
David	No. 10½	0	10	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	6
Currimbhay	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11	6
Japan	No. 20	0	14	0
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0
Japan	No. 40	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	7	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/6

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4

MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH AND CO'S MARKET REPORT.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Business in the "futures" market has been very inactive. The March position advanced to 10.42d. on the 5th instant and declined to 10.11d. on the 9th instant.

Reports from Manchester are unfavourable. Demand seems to have fallen away, and both spinners and manufacturers are eager sellers, in order to keep their machinery running. Continental reports are also poor, and it seems that Piecegoods buyers have satisfied their immediate requirements, and are now awaiting further crop news before placing fresh orders.

Shipments of Cotton from U. S. A. are falling off. It is almost impossible to buy good grade Cotton, the conclusion being that American mills hold the stock, and that no more good grades remain in the South. As the season progresses, the effect will be to widen the differences between the near and new crop positions, and unless Liverpool is able to attract tenderable Cotton, the situation will become very serious as regards the Contract market.

In the meantime, there is no disposition to take a definite view as to the immediate course of values. A moderate amount of new crop contracts have been purchased for investment, and no doubt it is the intention of operators to hold this Cotton, even should the market decline further. Apart from this business, we see nothing attractive in the market, and we advise our friends to limit their operations to a minimum, in order to be prepared to take advantage of any favourable or unfavourable news regarding the next crop, which may come to hand from time to time.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, March 3.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 65/0/0
Alizarine 20 per cent Langer Rs. 65/0/
Alizarine 20 per cent I. F. Rs. 67/0/0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac Rs. 61/0/0
Naptuol A. S. Rs. 6/0/0
Naptuol A.S.M.B.S. Rs. 7/0/0
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/8/0
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/4/0
Indigo Rs. 2/2/0
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/5/0
Hometine Crystals Rs. 0/12/6
Crysophinine Rs. 4/8/0
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0

TONE AND REMARKS:—
Prices are mostly regulated by the joint syndicate. Retail business passed in Magenta Crystals, Scarlet and Nigrosene Crystals.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Mar. 3

Mill shares remained steadier. It opened firm but eased off again by profit-taking specially Fazul, Pearl, Crescent, Nagpore and Swadeshi were very firm.

Nagpore, Indore, Gokak etc. Coy, which have worked during Bombay strike period are not suffered any fixed charges and probably they will show better reports than Bombay Mills.

Cloth market is steady and many of the Bombay Mills have sold their ready as well as forward up to May/June productions at a good margin but still yarn prices are nominal and demand is very poor.

We quote:—Fazul 927/8; Pearl 562/8; Crescent 227/8; Dyeing 960; Century 438/12; Indore 467/8; Nagpore 522/8; Swadesh 515; New Great 377/8; Colaba 136/4; Simplex 160.

In cash shares Cement shares are in demand. Bank shares are unchanged. Imperial fully paid 1482/8 and that of partly paid 381/4.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid	Rs
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	71-8	X D
Baroda ..	50	4	73	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ¼	52	
Central	25	1⅛	22 4	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1482	8
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	381	4 ×D
Union	7½	..	3	8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	10	12
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	38	12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	65	
Katni Coment D. ..	40	..	185	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	140	XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	110	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	87	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	×D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	72	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	×D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	91	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	645	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	156	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		77
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	562	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	850	×D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	116	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	12 ×D
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	962	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	842	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	415	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	940	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	202	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	800	×D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	×D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	800	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	×D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	165	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	437	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	123	12 XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	..	5 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	172	8
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302-8	×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	630	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	103	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	46	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16	8
Thacker	50	..	100	
Telephone	50	1	22	8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1-0	14	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	..	2	12

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	415	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	960	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Finee Counts..	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	438	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	522	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	7-8y	136	4
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	6	227	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	385	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	715	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	6	1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	292	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	160	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	927	8
Finlay	100	4	135	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	30	
Gokak	100	7	116	4
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	127	5
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	406	4
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	72	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	207	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5100	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	34	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115	
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2200	
Mathradas	100	..	205	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2400	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	377	8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	562	8
Pheenix	100	15	462	8
Planet	100	.	8	
Premier	100	.	62	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	8
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7400	
Simplex	250	..	160	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	515	
Swan	100	8	167	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1950	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 3

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	362-8
Bombay Dyeing	962-8, 970	956-4	960	
Century ..	443 12	445	438-12	438-12
Central India ..	511-4	522-8,	511-4	522-8
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	136-4
Crescent ..	..			227-8
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	150
Fazulbhoy ..	927-8	935	923-12	927-8
Finaly	..	..	..	135
Globe	..	..	..	30
Gokak	..	..	..	116-4
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	187-8
ndore Malwa ..	..	..	..	406-4
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	975
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	115
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	205
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	92-8
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	.. 373-2	385	371-4	377-8
Pearl	465, 468-12,		460	462-8
Pabany	..	..	..	292-8
Pehoenix.. ..	..	..	..	462-8
Simplex	162 8	963-12	157 8	150
Swadeshi ..	517-8	517-8	512-8	515
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	162-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	156-4
Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	116-14
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	11
Central India Mining	..	..	..	30-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	45
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	65
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	50
Tata Hydro ..	960	970	960	962-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	..	..	..	16-8

SHARES.

London, March 2.

Hongkong Bank £128 1/2
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47 3/4
P. and O. Bank £9 1/2
Eastern Bank £5 15/16

FREIGHT OF COAL—
Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 3.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Mamekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	,,	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	3
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	5	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Governor's informal visit to Beggars' Relief Camp Rowli Hill, Sion Fort. 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—R. A. Colaba v Callina Association; 4-15 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana v Y. M. C. A. Byculla, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Unveiling of portrait of Principal A. L. Covernton at Elphinstone College by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 5.

The P and O s.s. Razmak with English mails of February 18, ex. Narkunda due at 5 a.m.
University Lectures:—Mr. F. S. Marvin's Lecture on "The Unity of Civilisation", University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 6.

The s.s. China with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
University Lectures—Mr. F. S. Marvin's Lecture on "The Meaning and Reality of Progress," University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Singapore Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Study-Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Foundation Stone of the Building of the Indian Education Society's King George English School at Dadar will be laid by Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday). The public are invited to attend the ceremony.

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of the above Institute will come off near the French Bridge, Chaupati on Sunday (the 7th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside, and perform the opening ceremony.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Smallpox 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. The total mortality this day last year was 100. The total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 90.

SWARAJ SABHA MEETING.

A monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swaraj Sabha will be held on Saturday, the 6th instant, at the Congress House, at 6 p.m. Members of the Swaraj Sabha who have not paid the subscription for the last year are requested to kindly pay the same at the Swaraj Sabha Office during office hours.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 14th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler will give a lecture on "Activated Sludge System of Sewage Disposal" with projection lantern slides in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute Hall at Dhobi Talao, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn F.R.I.B.A. will be in the chair. The meeting is open to the public, and the exhibition and award of Competition No. 4 will also take place.

THE LATE MR. A. R. CLEMENT.

Mr. A. R. Clement, M.A., of Travancore, President of the Malabar Catholic Association, Bombay, who was a patient in the J. J. Hospital during the last two months, expired in St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, Chowpatty, yesterday afternoon, fortified by the rites of the Church. The remains have been removed to Mr. Mathews' residence, Kemp and Co's Building (2nd floor) near Parsi Statue. The hearse will be carried to the Sewri Cemetery for funeral this morning at 9. All friends, especially Catholics from Travancore Cochin and Malabar, for whose good the late Mr. Clement was always striving earnestly are expected to join the funeral function and thus pay their last homage to their departed leader.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday in the Hall of the Association, Mr. H. S. Mitha presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. H. S. Mitha dealt at length on various questions relating to the Sugar trade generally and also referred to the Currency Exchange and Tariff Policy of the Government and to the unfortunate position of the Back Bay reclamation scheme.

He was supported by Mr. Kasum Haji Tayeb and Mr. Jivanjee Karimjee and the Report was unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CEMENT.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 2nd instant, tenders for the supply of 250 tons of Portland cement required in the construction of the new transit shed at No. 9 berth Alexandra Dock, were considered and the lowest tender, that of the Indian States and Eastern Agency for Swastika brand at Rs. 52/8/- per ton, was accepted.

On the recommendation of the Finance and General Committee. Mr. G. E. Bennett, M.Inst.C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, was appointed, subject to the sanction of Government, to act as Chief Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. McClure. M.Inst.C.E., proceeding on leave.

TO-DAY'S RACES
Single Horse Card of
TURF EXPERT
Contains some high dividend horses.
Make up your losses by getting these cards from
TARAPOREVALA
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

MR. HORNIMAN AND "THE CHRONICLE."

MR. K. F. NARIMAN RESIGNS DIRECTORSHIP.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

"I had given a promise to Mr. Horniman that, if on the expiry of one month, he was not invited to join the Board as promised by the Managing Director, I would myself resign from the Board. Accordingly I have also tendered my resignation from the Board to-day.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

POLLING BOOTHS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under Wednesday's date:—

"In the bye-election to-morrow (Thursday) for the Bombay City (North) Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council there are *three* polling stations only, viz. (1) For G Ward electors at the Antonio D'Silva High School, at the junction of the Portuguese Church Street and Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar; (2) for F War electors at the Damodar Thackersey Mulji Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel, and (3) for B and E Wards at the premises of the old Common Prison, Jail Road East, Umerkhady.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

It should be particularly noted that there is no polling station at the Bombay Education Society's Girls' Old Boarding School, as had been stated in one newspaper.

The Polling hours are 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Electors are strongly recommended to vote as early in the day as possible and so avoid a rush at the end."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

GOVERNMENT NOMINATIONS.

The Governor of Bombay with the concurrence of the Minister, has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, with effect from 1st April, 1926:—

Messrs. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, P. A. Kelly, W. H. Neilson, F. W. Petch, A. F. Henriques, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Khan Saheb Karm. ali Ebrahim, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. R. S. Nikaljay, Sir Vasantrao A Dabholkar, Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. B B. Palwankar (P. Baloo.)

STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. C. W. E Arbuthnot presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the revised estimates in Mahim Development Scheme No. 2, viz., Nardulla Tank Scheme. The scheme comprised 30 cases with a total of 72,000 square yards. The Commissioner requested sanction of the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 8,86,204 exclusive of interest charges.

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee for report.

The Committee also approved of the proposal of the Sub-Committee for the purchase of a property at Bellasis Road for a Maternity Home for Rs. 2,25,000 as they thought it a better bargain than the property of S. P. G. Mission which they proposed to purchase in October last.

PURCHASE OF GOODS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, then moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Standing Committee and the Corporation within a period of three months revised schedule rates of goods to be purchased by the Municipality the said rates to be in conformity with the present market rates and that he be requested to prepare new schedule rates in the beginning of each year and submit them to the first Standing Committee of each year.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner expressed his difficulty in forcasting of the requirements and to prepare a schedule for the same.

Mr L. R. Tairsee undertook to prepare the schedule within a fortnight with the assistance of four clerks.

The motion was, however, lost when put to the vote.

NEED OF SOCIAL PURITY WORK.

Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy delivered an interesting lecture, yesterday, at the Students' Brotherhood on "The Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay." Owing to pressure on our space today, we regret the report of the speech has to be held back for a subsequent issue.

A SWARAJIST DEFEAT.

SHILLONG, March 2.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day adopted the Hon. Mr. A. W. Botham's motion for a supplementary demand for an additional sum of Rs. 2,65,000 for the forest department.

The Swarajists motion for the refusal of the demand was defeated.—A. P.

The Kolhapur Durbar has decided to organize immediately a Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in order to develop agriculture and encourage co-operative banks in the State. Fifty acres of land have been entrusted to the Department for carrying on experiments in agriculture and cattle-breeding.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING: 2ND DAY.

MISS EVANS SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

There was a considerably thinned attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday for the second Spring meeting. A card of ten events necessitated an early start, but with few favourites in evidence, the afternoon was hardly profitable from the punters' point of view.

A feature of the sport was the defeat of Mr. Heath's hitherto unbeaten Mansoor Beg in Division II of the Second Dealers' Plate which was won by Kowkab with 9st-7lbs in the saddle.

Miss Evans recorded a stylish victory in the Cheveley Handicap, and in winning gave the Bhopal Stable a long-looked-for success.

Easton signalised his return from Madras by winning two of the Arab events, and it was generally conceded that his handling of Kowkab was one of the best riding feats of the Season.

Herbert was again in winning vein, after experiencing a lean time during the big meetings. He steered, both the big winners from Mahalla's stable.

Proceedings opened with the race for Division I of the Kurla Plate. An unwieldly field of twenty-five lined up, and at the bell Amood was a firm favourite with Hopeful and Francis II the only others backed in the field. Punters made a good picking, Amood winning very easily. My Moon kept Hopeful out of second place. Shylock made a great show, but was beaten out of the first three near home.

Durban asserted his superiority over his twenty-two rivals in unmistakable fashion in Division II. His success was again a popular one, for he was a co-favourite with Make Sure. Shanghai proved the best of the others and a long way behind came Kalipha with Mohul Hill bringing up the rest.

Best backed in Division III, Nashat Beg encountered one better in Andhra Valley. Mahalla's Grey went to the front from the start and was, thereafter, never headed. Taimurlung struggled home third in a front of Ayalan.

The Falmouth Handicap—a mile for Horses in Class III and IV saw Godfrey's filly Shingled account for the favourite Vainqueur and nine others. Lucky Man had a large following but in spite of the vigorous riding effort on the part of Herbert, he could get no nearer than third Adour, a smart filly by Argasy—Dora Mine, ran in the colours of Mr. Wadia and considering the fact that it was her first appearance, she put up a creditable performance.

Punters accepted ridiculous odds on Mansoor Beg in Division II of the Se-Dealers' Plate, but again the unexpected happened, for two others lnished in front of the favourite. Kowkab, resolutely handled by Easton won cleverly from Mooltan after an exciting struggle in the final stretch. Had Clarke not laid too far out of his ground, Mr. Heath's champion might have been closer than an indifferent third.

Vazirulmulk and Rarity attracted the bulk of the betting in the Mumbra Plate. The former gave his supporters a good run for their money and might have won had Morris made his effort a trifle earlier. than he did. In winning Aftab completed a nice double for his trainer Mahalla the veteran Apollo went generously enough for Purtoosingh and in placing third beat a number of useful horses.

Buckley had the pleasant experience of saddling his first winner when Candle Hill carrying the brown livery of the Langley-Askuran combination won the Carnavon Plate from his stable companion Dickybird. who led all the way round to be robbed of victory in the last stride. Fun of the Fayre was finishing fast, but could make no impression on the two in front, For a horse thought to possess a chance. Radhapiari ran a poor race and was never on it with a chance after the first mile.

Lightest weighted in the field and without a performance of note this season, Miss Evans hoisted a winning flag for the Bhopal stable in the Cheveley Handicap. Portsay who has long been finding his form was runner up and the favourite French Briar only just saved the remaining remunerative place from the fast finishing Stone Marten. A good winner the other day Trajanus ran disgracefully here He may have been on an off-day but he never once gave his supporters any hope.

Entremely well handled by Walker. Kaledin a 4 to 1 chance caught the chief official's eye first in the race for the Fermoy Plate. Motu Proprio and the favourite Lady Theo fought an interesting struggle for the next position, the former being at a neck advantage at the end. Arrowy and The Fliver ran well up to a point, but failed when the pace was turned on up the straight.

Mr. Eve's colours had a turn in Division I of the Second Dealers' Plate when Hong-Kong squeezed home a head in front of Riyad after a thrilling set-to up the straight. Benares not much fancied among this lot was steered into third position by McQuade. On his most recent form Kurdistan was thought to have a good chance here but he never put the same heart into his work and he was well-beaten out of it at the end.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs.

Mr Ayub Asad's AMOOD, 9-3, Easton... 1
Mr M Najmuddin's MY MOON, 8-10, C Hoyt 2
Mr Moosa Faras' HOPEFUL, 9-1, Morris 3
Mr J A Wadia's SHYLOCK, 8-4, Roberts 4

Not run:—Toofan, British India, Sanatogen.

Also ran:—Subaul-Khair 9-3 McQuade, Denmark 9-3 Ritchie, Budder 9-1 Burnett, Rose 8-13 M Hoyt, Favil 8-11 Herbert, Sabiq 8-4 F Black, Rasool 8-9 Burn, Cheerio 8-9 Bowley, Rivala 8-5 Corkill, Hoojaz 8-4 S Black, Francis II 8-4 Townsend, Variety 8-4 Purtoosingh, Vedas 8-4 Ashwood, Selman 8-4 A C Walker, Jazil 8-4 Harrison, Nuwara Eliya 8-4 S J Meekings, Gold Cup 8-4, Bullock, Moonif 8-4 Stokes, Harry Johnson 8-4 Clarke, Monsoon 8-4 Sirett, Linden 8-4 Khalil.

The race:—A straggling start My Moon flashed out for a while. Amood soon settled down with the lead, his nearest attendante being My Moon, Favil, Variety and Hopeful. Past "five" Variety held a slight lead from Amood who was followed by Favil and My Moon. At "four" Amood assumed command and brought the field round. Going easy he scored comfortably by 2½ lengths. Short head, neck.

Time:—1 minute 22 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8; Places Rs. 19. Rs. 56-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Favourite:—Amood.

Trainer:—Abdul Wahid.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs.

Mr A R Taha's DUNBAR, 8-0, Morris 1
Mr Eve's SHANGHAI, 8-0, C Hoyt ... 2
Mr A R Kadir's KALIPHA, 8-11, S J Meekings 3
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's MOHUL HILL, 8-11, Herbert 4

Not run:—Georjee, Nainava, Traifee, Elmo, Little John, France.

Also ran:—Wahab 9-3 Easton, Simpah 8-13, Burnett, Kadda 8-13 Burn, Cheer Up 8-11, Bullock, Esser 8-11 Corkill, Jehangir 8-7 M Hoyt, Nadim 8-7 Sirett, Make Sure 8-6 Bowley, Ya Naseeb 8-5 Harrison, Conper King 8-4 Khalil, Nairan 8-4 Stokes, Lanka 8-0 S Black, The Eagle 8-0 Clarke, ii, Zoba 8-0 Ritchie, Spice 8-0 McQuade, Lanka 8-0 S Black, The Eagle 7-0 Clarke, Fizz 8-0 Townsend.

The race:—The Eagle showed out for a space. Durban quickly assumed command and was followed by Shanghai, Wahab, Mohul Hill and Kalipha. Durban was never headed and romped home an easy winner by 4 lengths. 3 lengths second and third. 5 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 22 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 22-8. Rs. 34 and Rs. 158.

Favourites:—Make Sure and Durban.

Trainer:—Moosa.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs.

Mr F A Banaji's ANDHRA VALLEY, 9-3, Herbert 1
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's NASHAT BEG, 9-3, Barnett 2
Messrs S Mahalla and H A Baghdady's TAIMURLUNG, 8-9, Townsend 3
Mr Abdulla Mehdi's AYALAN, 8-10, Bowley 4

Not run:—Nathim Pasha, Istamboul, Vari.

Also ran:—Nizamuddin 9-3 Meherji, Bon Voyage 9-3 Easton, Ferozeshah 9-3 Burn, Zaglool 9-1 Roberts, Red Lips 9-1 Ritchie, Sarfil 9-1 M Hoyt, Jai Mangal 8-11 A C Walker, Shunkar 8-4 Stokes, Muscat 8-11 McQuade, Safeer 8-11 Clarke, Azedin 8-11 Purtoosingh, Faleh Khan 8-9 C Hoyt, Fatha 8-9 F Black, Hawas 8-4 Corkill, Murti 8-4 Ashwood, Strange Spring 8-4 S Black, Kafkas 8-4 Harrison, Sam's Dream 8-4 Bullock, Kashmir 8-4 S J Meekings, Hilaluzzaman 8-4 Khalil, One Pie 8-4 Sirett.

The race:—Zaglool gave trouble and delayed the start. When they were released Andhra Valley came to the front and cut the pace from Zaglool, Nashat Beg, Faleh Khan, Taimurlung and Jai Mangal. Muscat was badly left and was out of the raie. Andhra Valley maintained his lead and won easily by 3 lengths. 5 lengths. 2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 22 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 283; Places Rs. 64-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 59.

Favourite:—Nashat Beg.

Trainer:—S Mahalla.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr E S Godfrey's SHINGLED, 8-11, Townsend 1
Mr Eve's VAINQUEUR, 8-5, Ritchie ... 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN, 8-9, Herbert 3
Mr C N Wadia's ADOUR, 7-12, F Black 4

Not run:—Motu Proprio.

Also ran:—Riverine 8-9 Clarke, Zara 6-12 Corkill, Cylvern 8-6 Morris, Tres Facile 7-11 S Black, Ulster Lad 7-7 Purtoosingh, Pin Money 7-7 Ashwood.

The race:—A fair start. Pin Money dashed away with the lead chased by Adour and Shingled. After a gap came Vainqueur, Lucky Man and Riverine. Adour wrested the lead at the fourth furlong and brought them into the straight. Shingled drew out followed by Lucky Man and Vainqueur. The last named challenged, but Shingled lasted to win by ½ length. 1. 1½.

Time:—1 minute 40 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71; Places Rs 15-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14.

Favourite:—Vainqueur.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1925, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr A S Bassam's KOWKAB, 9-7, Easton 1
Mr Shakir Haji Ali's MOOLTAN, 8-4, Sirett 2
Messrs Heath and Bird's MANSOOR BEG, 8-11, Clarke 3
Mr Saayad Sulleman's SABAH, 8-3, S J Meekings 4

Not run:—Strange Spring.

Also ran:—Bhagwazenda II 9-7 Barnett, Salenio 8-4 Stokes, Mahfouz 9-3 C Hoyt, Riman 9-0 Townsend, Frontier Force 8-10 Burn, Amalfi 8-4 Bowley, Red Flag 8-4 Ritchie, Sultan Beg 8-3 McQuade, Cash 7-11 S Black, Cicero 7-11 Khalil.

The race:—Amalfi moved out first and showed the way to Mooltan, Kowkab and Riman. Past "seven" Kowkab held a slight lead from Amalfi, Mooltan, Kowkab, Red Flag and Sabah with Mansoor Beg last. Nearing "five" Mooltan took the lead and brought Riman, Amalfi and Kowkab into the straight. Kowkab joined Mooltan in the run home and secured the verdict by a short head after a thrilling finish. 1½ lengths. 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 51 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85-8; Places Rs. 20. Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Favourite:—Mansoor Beg.

Trainer:—A M Shamlan.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Sulleman Mahalla's AFTAB, 7-12, Herbert 1
Mr Mark's VAZIRULMULK, 8-3, Morris 2
Mr D Mottabhoy's APOLLO, 7-9, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Ayub Asad's TIGER KING, 7-4, Sirett 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Khundil 9-7 Bowley, Rarity 8-10 Barnett, Hazal 8-4 Burn, Mayiah 8-8 Clarke, Zoolfakar 7-5 McQuade, Sannayet 7-1 Ashwood, Amanra 6-12 R Stokes.

The race:—Aftab was the quickest away. At the 'ten' the order was Sannayet, Rarity, Aftab and Vazirulmulk. The mile saw Sannayet slightly in front of Aftab and Rarity with Amanra last. At the "six" Sannayet led from Aftab, Rarity, Hazal, Zoolfakar and Vazirulmulk. Apollo became third at the fifth furlong. Sannayet dropped out at the turn. Aftab and Vazirulmulk fought out the issue, the former gaining the verdict by a head. 1 length. Short head.

Time:—2 minutes 56 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 103; Places Rs. 33. Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 65.

Favourite:—Vazirulmulk.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Messrs Langley and Askuran's CANDLE HILL, 9-4, Burn 1
Messrs Langley and Askuran's DICKYBIRD, 7-9, Sirett 2
Mr R R S's FUN OF THE FAYRE, 7-9, Townsend 3
Mr A B Holland's JANSAN, 8-9, Ritchie 4

Not run:—Tycho, Lucky Man.

Also ran:—Crab Apple 9-4 Bowley, Rakings 8-12 Morris, Radha Piari 8-1 Stokes, Jovial 8-1 Clarke, Love Glass 7-3 F Black, Cronan 6-7 S Black.

The race:—When they settled down Dickybird made the pace from Radha Piari, Candle Hill, Jansan and Fun of the Fayre. Past the 'six' the order was Dickybird, Candle Hill, Jansan, Radha Piari and Fun of the Fayre with Jovial last. The leaders entered the straight abreast and fought out a fine finish Candle Hill just winning by a short head. 3 lengths. 3 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 35 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs 32. Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Favourite:—Radha Piari.

Trainer:—Buckley.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr N S Khan's MISS EVANS, 6-12, Sirett 1
Mr Eve's PORTSOY, 8-3, Bowley 2
Mr C N Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR, 8-5, F Black 3
Messrs Heath and Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN, 7-7, Clarke 4

All ran.

Also ran:—The Count 9-0 Walker, Katerfelto 8-2 Ritchie, Trajanus 8-3 Burn, Wasp 7-9 Townsend, Brasidas 7-8 Purtoosingh, Starboard 7-4 S Black.

The race:—A bad start. Brasidas dashed away and led by lengths from Miss Evans, Portsay, Katerfelto and French Briar. Trajanus was a bad last. Brasidas retired on reaching the turn where Miss Evans drew out and sailed home an easy winner by 1½ lengths. Head, Neck.

Time:—1 minute 38 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 117-8; Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite:—French Briar.

Trainer:—R Bence.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr Eve's KALEDIN, 8-9, A C Walker 1
Mr P B Avasia's MOTU PROPRIO, 7-9, Clarke 2
Mrs F M Garda's LADY THEO, 9-0, Townsend 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARROWY, 7-12, Stokes 4

Not run:—Bell's Life, Barbary, Mist, Prose and Verse.

Also ran:—Quitch 9-4 Burn, Bright Bird II 8-13 Morris, Cailis 8-1 Ritchie, Footpedal 8-2 Purtoosingh, The Fliver 8-2 Herbert, Belle Syme 7-5 S Black.

The race:—A poor start. When they settled down The Fliver raced in front of Arrowy, Bright Bird II, Motu Proprio and Kaledin. Lady Theo was in the bunch. Coming round the turn Kaledin forged ahead and stalled off a challenge from Motu Proprio by a neck. Neck. 2½.

Time:—1 minute 13 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48-8; Places Rs 19. Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—Lady Theo.

Trainer:—Robinson.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile (R. C.).

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1925, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr Eve's HONGKONG, 8-10, Bowley ... 1
Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD, 7-11, S J Meekings 2
Mr Esmail Ebrahim's BENARES, 7-11, McQuade 3
Mr Ayub Asad's AMAR, 7-7, Sirett ... 4

Not run:—Durban and Kummeruzzaman.

Also ran:—Mameluke 9-3 Morris, Milloo 8-6 Townsend, Kurdistan 8-5 Barnett, Rose Royal 8-4 C Hoyt, Charing Cross 8-4 A C Walker, Promise 8-3 M Hoyt, Shamakarna 7-11 Stokes, Nathim Pasha 8-3 Corkill, Tiffah 7-7 Clarke, Battar 7-7 Harrison.

The race:—The barrier ascended to a fair start and on settling down Promise showed the way to Riyad, Amar, Shamakarna and Hongkong. Promise brought them to the turn, but Riyad was first to make for home with Amar, Hongkong and Benares in chase. A fine race up the straight saw Hongkong head Riyad on the post. Benares beat Amar out of third place. Won by head, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64-8; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 52.

Favourite:—Rose Royal.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

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MAY.

3rd March, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.30
To-day's Opening Rate	18.30
Difference	Unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	1855
Difference	+25

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Bombay).

MAY.

3rd March, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	9.45
To-day's Opening Rate	9.27
Difference	—.18
To-day's Closing Rate	9.34
Difference	—.11

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 354-4-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 354 8-0

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

B. B. & C. I. TEAM'S GOOD SHOW.

The first match, on Wednesday, between the Callina Association and the R. A. Colaba was a one-sided affair, the former winning by 8 goals. The gunners were too slow for the nippy Callina players who had things all their own way and added half a dozen goals to their half-time score of a brace. Moithe made a bag of five, two were scored by Turnpura, while the other went to P. Rodrigues.

Callina Association ..... 8 goals.
R. A. Colaba ..... 0 goal.

Callina Association:—A. Carvalho; Powsey and Valladares; Gonsalves, Ghodsey and D. Rodrigues; B. Carvalho, Turnpura, Moithe, Fassoof and R. Rodrigues.

R. A. Colaba:—Boughen; Branston and Massey; Smith, Hanson and Griffiths; Howresh, Lawrence, Ross, Sullivan and Firth.

HINDU GYM, BEATEN

The second match, though resulting in a big win for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Headquarters team, provided some interesting hockey. The Railway can boast of a really strong team and with some good handling it should go far. The forwards are all that can be desired, and the half line is hard-working, though inclined to be wild at times. A cracking pace was set and maintained throughout, half time arriving with the Railway leading by three goals, all scored by Muller. Pinto scored early in the second half and Muller obtained his fourth. Arklie's goal was the result of a really fine angle shot. Willis scored the seventh and the Muller got his fifth goal of the day. Shete was playing a good defensive game and stopped the Railwaymen again and again. Breaking away suddenly, Dalaya scored the only goal for his side with a pretty piece of solo work, and Muller scored his sixth goal after a scramble.

B. B. and C. I. Railway ..... 9 goals.
Hindu Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.

B. B. and C. I. Railway:—O'Neil; Abreo and Callaghan; Murphy, Nailer and Green; Pinto, Arklie, Muller, Willis and Gerrard.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Gorakshaker; Vithal and Shete; Dhumatkar, Rane and Pathare; Kati, Kothare, Dalaya, Vaidya, Rao.

Referees:—Messrs. Moloney and Lees.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 2.

Launceston (Tasmania).—The Australian test team has won the first of their two try-outs, beating Tasmania by an innings and 175 runs. Tasmania, in their first innings, made 104 runs (Mailey 5 for 46) and in the second innings 196. (Mailey 3 for 69, Gregory 4 for 90). Australia 475 runs. (Woodfull 147, Macartney 69, Taylor 66, Ponsford 63 and Andrews 48).—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926.

EXGHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS

As Mr. Baptista himself remarked at the dinner some members of the Bombay Corporation gave to the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday last, in loyal continuation of the habit of making an annual homage to the head of the administration, "after dinner speeches are noted for the porosity of their verbosity". In the very pleasant exchange of compliments that took place between the President of the Corporation and the Governor of this Presidency, there was a good deal that was porous in its verbosity. But we are glad that Sir Leslie Wilson made at least one definite declaration when he said in answer to the piteous appeal of Mr. Baptista on behalf of the citizens of Bombay—"Give us back our Back Bay"—"I myself am convinced that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility to give you back your Back Bay with the reclamation completed to an extent which will afford great facilities to the public of Bombay, and in a state worthy of the beauty of the city of Bombay—and," added the Governor, *"this at a cost which will throw no further expenditure on the revenues of the Presidency."*

If Sir Leslie Wilson can manage to perform a miracle by initiating some scheme of saving Bombay from the appalling financial calamity to which she finds herself committed because of Lloyd's Folly, a scheme which will really ensure that no further charges will be thrown on the resources of this Presidency, he will go down to history in the manner depicted by Mr. Baptista in one of the happiest of his phrases: Sir Leslie Wilson's name "will be inscribed in the hearts of the people of this Province as a friend of Bombay, a friend of this Province, and a friend of India." The whole question is whether it will be humanly possible for him to save us from additional expenditure. The people of this Presidency will readily thank him for the full measure of his sympathy regarding the Back Bay Fiasco, a sympathy which could as well have been extended to the city of Bombay in her struggle with the Executive in demanding her rightful share of the cost of defraying primary education. For Sir Leslie Wilson to imagine that the Back Bay is ever redeemable on the basis of sound finance, is preposterous. Discarding the device of hole-and-corner consultations let him accept the challenge of an enquiry. It is remarkable that the Governor cleverly avoided any answer to the well-directed taunt of Mr. Baptista that in introducing the bill for taxing transference of property in Bombay the Government had not listened to the Corporation's view of the matter. They wanted the duty to be extended to important towns like Ahmedabad and Karachi. Mr. Baptista complains that "the Bill now on the anvil has not embodied this stipulation" and bitterly remarks "this is not responsive co-operation."

We are interested to notice that one of the apostles of responsive co-operation is so early disillusioned, and we would like to ask him whether he would have not done better to condemn the Bill as a raid upon the taxing power of a civic body of which he is the head. As regards the quarrel between the Corporation and the Government Sir Leslie Wilson avoided any reference to the Bill but gave the homely advice that it was undesirable to indulge in a contest in the law courts. We wonder, however, whether it is such a "legal heresy" to contend that "the meaning of a document can be inferred from the intention of the writer", and a reference to what Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola meant when he made a promise to the Bombay Corporation as Member-in-Council regarding the Government contribution to the cost of primary education in Bombay would have been certainly desirable. The Governor wants the dispute to be amicably settled, however, and the public will be glad to have it so settled but the Government, unfortunately, make no gesture of amiableness, the only gesture they make being one of bringing in a measure which is meant to penalise this city in particular and to take away from her the valuable right of taxing a valuable source. Sir Leslie Wilson, in whom Mr. Baptista discovers a constitutional Governor, will do well to advise his "Cabinet" to withdraw it.

THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The archaeologist's spade is unearthing rare materials for history, materials that remained for centuries undisclosed in buried strata of civilisations. India's contribution to human history and civilisation has been underrated, if not degraded, by conventions stereotyped by the usual rank of scholars and philosophers from the West. Her own history has been more often than not written and interpreted by those who were equipped with almost everything except the scientist's reverence for truth. That would have been avoided if the intelligent in India had in time recognised the value of the rich materials from the past and insisted on their preservation in the country. The momentous discoveries at Mahen-Jo-Daro have fired the imagination of the scholars all the world over. There is already a rush for a share in these unique materials from the past. The West is, unlike India, active. Who knows how many museums, learned societies and institutes from the West have already registered and been promised their share? If India is to be, as she has been all these years, passive at this moment, future generations will be entitled to regard her inaction as a crime against the nation. It should be, primarily, the function and the duty of learned societies and institutes in India to call for precise information as regards the final disposal of the unique materials at Mahen-jo-Daro and to see that not one fragment of the materials unearthed leaves these shores without the country's sanction. We congratulate the Bhandarkar Research Institute on their prompt action. They are perfectly justified in protesting both against the nature and the manner in which the information about the antiquities has been supplied. Their admirable initiative has an added significance in the fact that these antiquities belong to our province. We in India have before us a proposal for an Archaeological Fund for Rs. 50 lakhs. We do not dispute the claims of scholarship. But we do insist that Indian money ought to be spent in India for Indian demands. The archaeological policy formulated years ago needs revision. It must now be adjusted towards a definitely and more actively educative point of view. The historic monuments, the museums and libraries, the publications and information controlled by the Archaeological Department remain in a region still inaccessible to the average citizen. There have been, it is true, some attempts recently to place some of its publications before the inquiring public. But they are unsatisfactory. They should be followed up by more effective and continued efforts.

NOT ACCIDENTAL.

Mr. Narottam Morarji has rightly declined the invitation of the Government of India to proceed to Geneva as the employers' delegate to the Eighth International Labour Conference because the latter will deal with a question—the simplification of the inspection of immigrants on board ships—in which he is not interested. The Ninth Conference will be held soon after and will discuss questions vitally affecting Indian shipping and it is from this Conference that Mr. Narottam is to be excluded in favour of a representative of European shipping interests. That his exclusion is not accidental is clear from the circumstances of the case and the Indian public will not fail to connect it with the recent visit of Lord Inchcape to India. The manoeuvre is characteristic of the bureaucratic method of taking away with one hand what is given with the other.

BIGGER AND BETTER INDIA.

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.)

Can there be a Greater India? Does anyone believe in its possibility? The hope for bigger and better India cannot remain forever in the land of the improbable. Personally I do believe in Greater India; but I have no time for miracle-mongering. The Greater India, which has been envisaged by the Indian realists of world politics, can come only as the result of hard intelligent steady-going effort. There is absolutely no miraculous formula, metaphysical nostrum, or any other hocus-pocus which will help us achieve our national destiny. A few suggestions, however, which may slightly hasten the dawn of the happy day can be jotted down as follows:

Constructive Patriotism.

1. Unity. A United India is the policy closest to my heart. India, in a manner of speaking, is as variegated as the island of Great Britain. But, and this is important, politics is our greatest common denominator. It has significance for everybody. We should be able to act as a unit in a matter of public interest. The United Indian nationality must be built upon political unity. The reason is that our nationality cannot be erected at present upon the homogeneity of race, creed, or caste. In the Indian process of nation building, accidents of religion or of race, should count for little. After all we are all Indians. We love our country, or we should, as we do our mother.

2. Expansion. To live we must grow and expand. Our nationals, wherever they may be, must be protected and allowed to spread out. As their minds begin to find fresh fields for conquest, it will be impossible to bottle up all Indians at home. India is awakening and is aggressive. Fortunately, India must expand its intellectual and moral prestige beyond its frontiers. Such an expansion will stimulate rather than weaken the virile young energies of our country. India must have a chance of making itself known and taking its rightful place in the progressive culture of the world.

3. Organization. The work for the larger India can only be carried on through proper discipline and organization. The way to our salvation, at home and abroad, lies in organization and united efforts. Let us, therefore, organize and stand together. Organization, I repeat, is the fulerum upon which we should plant our lever for greater India.

The exact "modus operandi" in each particular case should be developed as the plan unfolds itself. Details can be attended to later, as circumstances may require. Such a nation-wide movement as the leaders of the Greater India have in mind could not be organized and regulated in advance by a pendulum of perfect plans—cut and dried formula. The paramount and the immediate question is to know that those who are not for India are against India. And also who are against the interests and welfare of India should get out and stay out. Better, they can wallow in the slush and garbage of the gutter outside India. We can have no complication of loyalties. We have room for, as the American Rooservelt advised his countrymen, but one soul loyalty, and that is for India.

Chasing False Gods.

From the current blather one would infer that international politics is run for purely philanthropic and messianic purposes. That's sheer nonsense, banal rubbish. It is true that during the late war for democracy, there was a good deal of bellowing for idealism.

As Moses, William Shakespeare, Aristotle or somebody remarked. "When the devil is sick, the devil a saint would be."

It was quite refreshing to read the other day an announcement by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, that the English conquered India by the sword and by the sword they would keep it. Sir William, it will be remembered, was once the president of the National Church League of England and a member of the Zenana Bible Mission. "We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians", declared this Christian imperialist in forthright terms. "I am not such a hypocrite as to say that we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general, and for Lancashire goods in particular". This, because of its ferocity of truth, is an exhibit A in realism; it is wholly untouched by lascivious idealism or pious emotional gush. Liberalism in India is the enemy.

Joynson-Hicks is a typical native Englishman; but I like his candour, coming as it does after the last great moral combat between the Huns and the Angels (1914-1918). The Right Hon. Home Secretary who wants England in India not for psalm-singing altruism but for the shekels, is a realist from snout to heels. And the Baldwins and Birkenheads of contemporary folk lore are precisely of the same kidney.

I repeat that this is an age of stern realism. Sentimentalism is petered out and tattered around the edges. Away with mooney sentimentalism! Cut out the soft stuff! Enlightened self-interest should be the major driving force of progress on this side of purgatory. Politics should be looked upon in the light of business enterprize, and not of something ethereal or ghostly.

Face Facts.

The leaders actively interested in the advancement of India should be neither militarists nor pacifists, but realists; Confronted with the stubborn actual facts, they will, I suspect, inevitably side with the Quaker who said: "I will not harm thee nor hurt thee; I will simply make thy head a little uneasy".

India, so full of tragedies and glories, has by no means said its last word in history. India will live like a living, growing nation.

EXPORT OF ART TREASURES.

(BY ASHOKA.)

The readers of your paper will learn with gratification that the Mathura Museum is after all to exist and that its archaeological and artistic treasures are to be suitably housed. The site has been already selected and it is hoped that a year hence the new premises will be ready. It will be a good idea to name the new buildings after Lord Curzon, who did so much for the conservation of old buildings and above all, who was responsible for bringing into being the archaeological department which is so ably presided by Sir John Marshall, and which has already achieved notable results within the few years of its existence. The Government of India may well consider a scheme to found a Curzon prize for the most notable archaeological discovery of the year and thereby stimulate archaeological research in the country and perpetuate the memory of the great benefactor of Indian archaeology.

In this connection the bill recently introduced by Sir Henry Slesser in the House of Commons with a view to prohibit the export of works of ancient art—plastic, graphic and architectural, may be commended to the notice of our imperial legislators. Indian paintings of the best quality—Moghul and Rajput come but rarely on the market, for they were exported long ago. Lucknow, Agra and Delhi specialise in manufacturing old paintings concocted from old tradings or prepared on worm-eaten paper—chiefly for the American market. Manuscripts still remain. A market has however sprung up for ancient sculptures and brass figures; and some of the finest images carved by South Indian workmen are to be seen in the European museums the sacred precincts of our temples are no longer secure against the venality of the ignorant tribe of *Pujaris* and the soft blandishments of the art-dealer and collector. It may be interesting to mention here that but for the intervention of the Government of India the Mauryan remains of Sanchi in the Bhopal State would now have been in Paris as a chosen gift to Napoleon III. This is an incident over half a century old. There is now a wider and deeper understanding of Oriental art and hence a greater demand for the plastic figures and architectural monuments, which are generally neglected and rarely appreciated in this country. The turn of Indian art—the mother-art of Asia, is bound to come and it is imperative that steps should be taken betimes to avert the fate of China whose temples and tombs have been desecrated to satisfy the demand of the art-dealer and the craving of the fashionable connoisseur. If it be not immediately practicable to stop the export of ancient art altogether, it should be made at least difficult and public with the proviso that public institutions may be given the right of pre-emption at a reasonable price fixed by a Government Committee; for let it be clearly understood that we cannot at present compete in prices with foreign tenders.

TRIFLES.

Whenever a little breeze or uproar occurs in some Indian legislature, the Anglo-Indian press wonders if we are fit for self-government. A member of the Bengal Council protested that a ruling of the President was arbitrary, and there was a landslide of expulsions.

* * *

Compare with it an incident in Parliament as described in mail papers. The House was in Committee and the Chairman was assailed by queries about the condition of his auditory system. There was no talk of any disqualification for self-government; but let me relate the whole episode.

* * *

Mr. Locker-Lampson claimed that the main question be put, and the Chairman at once put the vote. Mr. Lansbury sought to continue the discussion, but the Chairman took no notice of him, and Mr. Neil McLean (Soc., Govan) shouted to the Chairman: "Where are your eyes? Are you blind? Is the Chairman blind?"

* * *

The Chairman took no notice, so a Socialist member went across the Chamber and borrowed a shiny silk hat from Mr. Basil Peto, which Mr. Lansbury donned. Thus adorned, amid loud laughter and remaining seated, he called the attention of the Chairman to the fact that he desired to address the House. The Chairman referred Mr. Lansbury to the Standing Orders, which empowered him to put the vote without discussion. He proceeded to put the vote, ignoring Mr. Lansbury's repeated shouted requests to raise further points of order and Mr. Neil McLean's gibe: "Are you deaf?"

* * *

Nothing happened; no suspensions, no splenetic explosions from the chair. If the Britisher is asked about it, he would allude to sportsmanship, hearts of oak, etc., etc. But here in India, it would be a golden opportunity for pedagogic excitement!

* * *

The teacher was giving a class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Postponed.

The Government of Bombay have been obliged to postpone consideration of their Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899 with a view to levying a stamp duty on transfer of property within the limits of the city of Bombay. They could not meet Mr. Nariman's very opportune criticism, raised as a point or order, when the measure was introduced, that the proposed tax could legally be levied only by local self-governing bodies for the purpose of spending it on local self-government. It was thus *ultra vires* for Government to collect the tax for their own use. We are astonished the local Government had not considered the point earlier. The Legal Remembrancer could not throw any light on the difficulty and the President had to remark that he would discuss it with the Advocate-General and give his considered opinion to the Coun[illegible] on the 11th instant. In their hurry to increase the sources of taxation, the Government do not take even the elementary care to find out whether the proposals they make do not stand the risk of being rejected as *ultra vires*. What is the good of having a Remembrancer if he cannot remind them of the risk in time?

A Mystery.

Why is Mr. Findlay Shirras, who figured prominently during the 1924 Labour unrest as a Director of the Labour Office here, pitch-forked into the job of teaching Economics in a moffusil college? Is it because the tenour of his evidence before the Committee of Enquiry the Government appointed in connection with the Labour dispute proved unpalatable in certain quarters? The Indian Educational Service in this Presidency is not so poor in the talent to teach Economics that an outsider like Mr. Shirras had to be obtained to fill a Professorship of Economics at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. His appointment is a mystery which requires to be elucidated. Incidentally it has given Government an excuse, through which any body can see, to continue the appointment of the Director of Information, who is now to manage the Labour Office. There are Indians available of requisite qualifications to be at the head of that office, and public opinion is definitely against the continuance of the totally superfluous post of the Director of Information, but officialdom has a mysterious way of making and unmaking soft jobs. The Legislature must see to it that the game does not continue unhindered.

A Cruel Proposal.

We are glad there was such a storm of opposition in the local Council against the cruel proposal to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, to enable police officers to destroy animals which were diseased or so severely injured that, according to some extremely materialistic persons here, who want to imitate the callous methods of the West in these matters, "it would be a cruelty to let them linger on". Under the plausible guise of avoiding cruelty, the measure, which Mr. Rieu introduced on Tuesday in the Council, will empower the average police officer to shoot down any animal which he considers diseased or severely maimed after a street accident. At present the power the police enjoy does not extend to the summary treatment of animals in this fashion in case of street accidents, but the very idea of seeing an animal shot merely to shorten its agony is revolting to many people in India. The *Panjrapole* is an admirable institution to shelter cases of infirmity and even in cases of incurable disease, the question will still remain whether we have a right to take life.

The Favourites.

Mr. Sardesai, M. L. C., from Bijapur District has succeeded in eliciting from the Government of Bombay the statement of a fact and the enunciation of a principle which ought to go a long way in deepening the public suspicion that in the free supply of Government blue-books, administration reports and other official publications, the authorities practise a species of favouritism which certainly requires investigation. Mr. Sardesai was informed that "ordinarily only papers having a circulation of 2,000 and over are supplied with a few administration reports and similar publications selected by them". This was the statement of a fact. Now comes the principle underlying the method of circulation. The member from Bijapur District was further informed that "Government relax the condition regarding circulation in the case of papers which in their opinion deserve special treatment"! The special treatment, we suppose, depends upon the degree of Jo-hukum attitude of a certain section of the press.

Summary Methods.

A correspondent to the "Chronicle" asks why the Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, has left unanswered a nice little question put to him by the correspondent who travelled on September, 20, 1925, from Poona to Bombay and arriving at Victoria Terminus handed over his luggage to the first man who wished to take charge of it. This person happened to be an unlicensed coolie and was seized upon by two licensed ones and brought before a station official, who is alleged to have driven him out after having slapped him. An interesting exchange of letters followed between the correspondent and the G. I. P. Railway Administration, who referred him to their Divisional Traffic Manager. To him the correspondent wrote in his letter dated Nov. 25, 1925: "Surely, Sir, you do not say that you have given authority to your station masters to give slaps and kicks to turn outsiders out who are prohibited from entering platforms but who are on the platform". In his reply the official referred to does not answer the question, which is a pity, but he does condescend to say that "it is with a view to helping the travelling public that licensed coolies have been appointed". But the correspondent still remains in ignorance why he was summarily asked to choose one particular man from among them.

INDIA'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

LABOUR DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

PLEA FOR LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The London correspondent of "Forward" states, a deputation representing the official Labour Party including Mr. Thomas, Mr. Trevelyan, ex-Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Lansbury, Johnston and Thurtle was received by Lord Birkenhead regarding the Bengal Ordinance prisoners. It was agreed that the proceedings would be private, but the impression of Conservative members is hopeful. It is understood that investigation by Lord Birkenhead and the new Viceroy will be pursued.

BARISAL CASE.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons in reply to a question regarding the publication in the "Daily Herald" of the Barisal *agent-provocateur* case, Earl Winterton declared that it was reproduced from "Forward" of Calcutta and categorically denied the existence of such a thing in India.

LONDON, March 2.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party calls for immediate release of all political prisoners in India in the course of a statement alleging that prisoners under the Bengal Ordinance are on hunger-strike in the Mandalay Goal, owing to ill-treatment, and stating that the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Calcutta Corporation have protested against the conditions of imprisonment, and that reports indicate that popular feeling in Calcutta is becoming very strong. "Reconciliation with India is impossible until political prisoners are released, and liberty of speech is allowed."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

DISALLOWED BY PRESIDENT OF BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 2.

In the course of a notice sent to the President of the Burma Legislative Council asking for leave to move the adjournment of Council business for discussing the situation created by the Bengal detenues' hunger-strike, Mr. J. M. Munshi stated that he had reasons to believe that so far no blame attached to the Burma Government in the matter, as the Bengal Government had positively turned down most of the Burma Government's recommendations, but this information had not been officially published either in India or in Burma. He wanted the Council to give a mandate to the Burma Government to accede to the demands of the detenus and to debit such expenditure to the accounts of the Burma Government if the Bengal Government refused.

He wished the Council to strengthen the hands of the Burma Government and also desire the question whether the Burma Government should continue, under the circumstances, to be responsible for the Bengal detenus.

In his opinion the most important point he wished the Council to discuss was the immediate steps to be taken to avert the grave crisis of forcing the responsibility on the Burma Government for the life and death of the Bengal detenus when they had no free hand. He wanted to urge on the Burma Government the appointment of a Committee to interview the detenus to bring about a settlement of the crisis.

MOTION DISALLOWED.

To-day was the first non-official day of the Burma Legislative Council. There were altogether 5 resolutions after interpellations. Mr. J. M. Munshi asked for leave to make a motion of adjournment of business of the Council to discuss the situation created by the hunger-strike of Bengal detenus in charge of the Burma Government.

The motion was disallowed by the President.

A noteworthy feature of the Council proceedings to-day was that most of the Burman Members including the Home Member and the Education Minister addressed the Council in Burmese.—A. P.

BENGAL STATE PRISONERS IN MADRAS JAILS

MADRAS, March 2.

In the Madras Council to-day Government was asked whether it was a fact that the Bengal State prisoners Messrs. Das, Ganguli and Gupta were now confined in Trichinopoly and Messrs. Sen, Sirkar and Majumdar at Cannanore or in any of the Madras jails, if so when they were received in this province and the reasons for the same.

The reply was that certain prisoners had been transferred to Madras jails Government were not prepared to specify the jails in which they were confined or the reasons why they had been transferred to this Presidency.—A. P.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans in a speech at Salisbury announced that the Army Estimates would be forty-two and a half millions sterling as compared with forty-two and a half millions for the current year. The administrative expenses had been cut down but the fighting efficiency of the forces was unimpaired.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL

THE PROPOSAL OF RECONSTITUTION.

LIVELY BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, March 2.

Sir A. Chamberlain's speech yesterday has led to a lively renewal of Press criticism against the reconstitution of the League Council at the forthcoming meetings by admitting to it Powers other than Germany.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the British Government unfortunately seems to be almost the only Government whose policy is divided on the question, and declares that the demand of Sir A. Chamberlain to be allowed to go to Geneva without guidance of instructions in horrifying.

The "Daily Chronicle" asks if Sir A. Chamberlain has personally committed himself to support the French scheme of "packing" the Council against Germany.

The Westminster Gazette", which comments on secrecy attending yesterday's meeting, and mentions a few members who disagreed with Sir A. Chamberlain's plea that the proceedings should be private and confidential, says that his statement was received coldly, and it created bad impression. The paper adds that he clearly indicated that he favoured a larger Council, and conveyed impression that he favoured the claims of Spain and Poland to enter simultaneously with Germany.

The "Daily Express," in the same manner, comments on the meeting's cold reception to Sir A. Chamberlain's expressed the desire to go to Geneva with "all doors left open."

THE REAL QUESTION.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the opposition which has been raised here is on grounds wholly not related to our domestic politics, and is equally free from all suspicion and bias in the international sphere. The question is whether the progress in the policy of European appeasement, initiated at Locarno, shall be avoided. "We are entitled to assume that the force of consideration which we do emphasise has been taken into account by Government, and we are confident as regards the nature of their decision.

The "Daily News" accuses Sir Austen Chamberlain of still championing the proposal in the teeth of almost unanimous opinion of Britain which does not want to give effect to Locarno by "needlessly exasperating the very feelings which Locarno has soothed."—Reuter's Special.

PERMANENT SEATS ON LEAGUE.

GERMAN STANDPOINT.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Hamburg.—It was unimaginable that any one would at the last moment risk destroying the great achievements of the last year's policy and all prospects which Germany's collaboration in the League opened by opposing Germany's standpoint on the question of permanent seats on the Council, said Chancellor Luther in a speech at the Hamburg Senate in which he explained that Germany took it for granted that no important changes would be made in the constitution of the Council before Germany's entry. "Germany does not stand alone in her views and this strengthens the hope that Germany's standpoint will find general approval even before the departure of German delegates for Geneva or at Geneva itself."

Dr. Luther added that since the negotiations of Locarno began it had been seen what could be achieved by treating political questions with frankness and good faith. Nations were entitled to expect that this promising method would be further pursued. —Reuter.

LOCARNO TREATIES.

PASSED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, March 2.

Paris.—On the resumption of the debate on the Locarno Agreement, replying to M. Frank Bouillon, M. Briand said that he favoured enlargement of the Council of the League, for if the Council remained as it was, important matters might be submitted for the approval of four or five nations which were somewhat distant from Europe. He equally favoured the proposal to grant Poland a seat in the Council, and would favour it even if he saw the matter through German eyes.

The League was a *milieu* of conciliation, the best proof of which was that all its decisions must be unanimous. There would certainly be difficulties between Germany and Poland but the best thing to do was to meet and discuss matters with other people who approved of conciliation (applause).

M. Briand protested against the insimination that France's object was the eluding of moral engagements she had entered into at Locarno, with regard to Germany, and the taking of precautions against Germany. "We may not enter into engagements with Germany or anyone else, for it is indispensable that the Council of the League should be entirely free in its decisions." Nations desiring permanent seats in the Council had taken advantage of the occasion offered them in connection with the admission of Germany. It was their right, and nobody could oppose it. Polemics indulged in on this occasion were not calculated to enable the League to discuss the matters in perfect freedom.

The Chamber passed the Locarno Treaties by 413 votes to 71.—Reuter.

MOMENTOUS DECISION.

SWARAJISTS TO WALK OUT.

FROM ALL COUNCILS IN COUNTRY.

INDEPENDENTS STILL VACILLATING.

DELHI, March 3.

At the meeting of the Swaraj Party this evening it was decided to advise the All-India Congress Committee meeting on the 6th instant to allow Swarajists to walk out simultaneously on the 8th both from the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and from the Provincial Councils in session on that day or on the next day of the business, in case of the Provincial Councils not in session on the 8th.

The Independents' meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum. They are considering how best consistent with their principles to join the Swarajists in the protest against the Government's unsatisfactory reply to the Reforms. Some are suggesting that both parties should not take part in the general Budget discussion commencing to-morrow.—A. P.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

LORD IRWIN'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION IN SOLUTION.

LONDON, March 2.

The National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society gave a reception to Lord and Lady Irwin at 21, Cromwell Road. The company included Lord and Lady Lamington, the Earl and Countess of Northbrook, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir and Lady Ameer Ali, Sir Manecksji and Lady Dadabhoy, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Princess Sophie Duleepshingh and many others.

Responding to the speeches of Lord Lamington and Col. Coldstream, Lord Irwin said this would not be his first acquainance with India. Many years ago, he had spent three or four happy months in India with the object of learning something of the Indian people and their life. Doubtless he would be confronted, as Lord Lamington suggested, with many difficulties, but he believed that every country which was making progress was bound to have difficulties in the adjustment of new angles of vision to the old viewpoints which, in many cases, they were seeking to modify. He and his wife earnestly hoped they would be able to work on India's problems and difficulties, hand in hand with those whose homes were there, and that they might be able to press forward, at least a little solution of those problems.—Reuter's Special.

PLEA FOR REAPPOINTMENT.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead announced his intention to submit a motion for reappointing the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, and expressed the hope that having regard to the pressing situation in India he might be able to avail himself of the goodwill and experience of the Joint Committee without imposing on it duties too arduous.

The foregoing was elicited by a question of Lord Clwyd who extolled the advantage of the committee. He anticipated that the view might be taken in certain quarters that the recent changes in the political developments in India had rendered consideration of Indian matters less urgent and less useful. On the other hand, he was of opinion that the recent political and other developments, whatever cause underlying them, had strengthened the necessity for establishing a Committee.—Reuter.

ULSTER AND U. K.

PLEA FOR NON-SEVERANCE OF TIES.

LONDON, March 2.

The warmth of Mr. Churchill's reception, while visiting Belfast, to-day, is strongly contrasted with the scenes during his visit in 1912. The Queen's University has now conferred the honorary doctorate of law on him.

The Chamber of Commerce gave him a luncheon at Ulster Hall at a representative gathering at which he expressed the opinion that his host's views had often differed from his own, but they recognised the sincerity of his line of thought. He reiterated that Ulsterites should not be compelled to sever their ties with the United Kingdom, or join another system of government. He was of opinion that the worst of Ulster's troubles and anxieties were over, and that the Irish question had entered a stable phase in which dread of disturbance had passed away.

The Ulster Reform Club will give a dinner to Mr. Churchill to-night.—Reuter's Special.

MILLION POUND SURPLUS.

ANTICIPATION OF BUDGET.

LONDON, March 2.

An anticipation of the budget was given by Mr. Churchill in the course of speech at Belfast, in which he expressed the opinion that the anticipated surplus of little over a million sterling would be realised, though the coal subsidy would emerge as a net deficit of 17 to 18 millions which must be met by temporary borrowing.

The Chancellor referred to the forthcoming Economy Bill, and said that provided no great industrial upheaval occurred they would be able to get through 1926 creditably without the adoption of an unsound financial expedient or the reimposition of taxation which would cripple the trade revival.—Reuter's Special.

STUDENT'S TRAGIC DEATH.

REFUSAL TO ADMIT PATIENT IN HOSPITAL.

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

The Budget session of the Madras Legislative Council commenced to-day.

At question time, with regard to the refusal of admission into the General Hospital to a Law College student under circumstances published in a local paper under the heading "A Student's Tragic Death", the Minister for Local Self-Government said that the Government had obtained a report on the matter from the Surgeon-General which had been laid on the table of the House. As pointed out by the Surgeon-General the incident was due not to any defect in the system but to an error of judgment on the part of the medical officer on duty. The Government did not propose to take any special action in the matter. The Surgeon-General would deal with the Assistant Surgeon concerned departmentally.

There was a volley of supplementary questions in regard to the incident, especially by the Member of the University, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, as to whether in view of the incident the Government proposed to increase the number of Indian beds in the General Hospital to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

The Hon. the Rajah of Panagal said that the question of reconstructing the General Hospital was engaging the attention of the Government and depended on the availability of funds.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The Member for the University moved the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the statement made by the Minister on the subject especially that the Government did not propose to take action in the matter.

The adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council was discussed this afternoon. Mr. Satyamurthi, Member for the University, in moving the adjournment attributed the unfortunate incident to the defective system in regard to admissions for treatment into the General Hospital and wanted an assurance from the Minister that he would take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents in the future. He characterised the Minister's reply as callous and indifferent and asked for the provision of more beds and the abolition of racial discrimination in the reservation of beds.—A.P.

SPANISH SENSATION AIR TRIP.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The King and Queen of Spain, President de Rivera and other Ministers will be among the passengers of a squadron of ten giant seaplanes to be led by Major Franco from Spain to South America, says a Paris message to the "Daily Express" which adds that the plans for this sensational air trip of 6,250 miles are now being completed. The object of the expenditure is to give impetus to the inauguration of an extensive Spanish trans-Atlantic air service for which air ports will be constructed in northern Spain and West Africa.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Constantinople message says: The Assembly voted a new penal code based on Italian legislation replacing the old system based on the Code Napoleon.

The paddle steamer "Courageous," says a London message, from Glasgow to Karachi was picked up on Tuesday disabled off Ushant and was towed in Falmouth.

New York.—The hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings case instituted by Countess Catheart has been postponed to March 5th.—Reuter.

Airmen Oliver and Brooks who left Karachi on a flight to London were expected at London on Tuesday night, but no news of their whereabouts had been received till late that evening.—Reuter.

A LIKELY COMPROMISE.

LONDON, March 2.

Well-informed circles in London are sanguine regarding the satisfactory outcome of the League Council controversy and foreshadow a compromise, probably on the lines mentioned in the in Berlin, message of 24th February.

They express the opinion that after Germany's admission to the forthcoming session, a commission would be appointed to report on the claims of other States, and present its recommendations in time for the Assembly meeting in September.—Reuter.

HIS "SACRIFICE"

FOR THE SAKE OF PRINCIPLES.

HOLKAR GIVES REASONS FOR ABDICATION.

DELHI, March 3.

A telephone message from Delhi says that Maharaja of Indore's letter of abdication is published. In the course of the letter the Maharajah recalls that 8 years ago he commented on Montagu-Chelmsford report expressing his belief that neither on the analogy of international law nor as a matter resting upon the treaty is a Prince of his position liable to be tried. Rather than sacrificing his principles he held it more dignified to sacrifice his own self by abdication. He realises that the world may wrongly draw conclusion about his guilt, and they may never realise that it was not consciousness of guilt but adherence to principles which had determined his action. He left other matters for the sympathetic consideration by the Viceroy.

The Agent to Governor-General replied to the Maharajah accepting abdication, but discussing the reasons given by the Maharajah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ABDICATION COMPLETE."

DELHI, March 3.

Another Foreign and Political Department Communique regarding the Maharaja of Indore's abdication states:—

"In a communique issued by this Department on 27th February, 1926, it was stated that the abdication of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore had been accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council and that a further communication on the subject would be issued in due course. The letter received from the Maharaja formally abdicating and the reply sent to him by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, accepting the abdication are now published for general information:—

MAHARAJAH'S LETTER.

Camp Bijasani,
Febry. 26, 1926.

To,

The Hon. Mr. Glancy,
Agent to the Governor-General,
in Central India.

My honoured and valued friend,—

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy you offered me the option of either a Commission of Enquiry under the terms of the Government of India Resolution No. 426 (R) dated 20th October, 1920, Foreign and Political Department or a committee of enquiry composed of two members in regard to the Malabar Hill tragedy. Rightly or wrongly, I have all along adhered to the belief that neither on the analogy of international law nor as a matter resting upon Treaty is a Prince of my position liable to be tried. I would refer you to paras 29 to 31 of the letter of the Chief Minister to the Central India Agency dated 16th of December, 1919 in connexion with the recommendations made in Chapter X of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, a copy of which is annexed for ready reference. (This letter is not published.) It is not my purpose to enter into argument on this point any further but, holding strongly as I do, the views set forth in the letter referred to as early as 8 years ago as to the status, rights and privileges of a Ruler of my position, I cannot persuade myself to act contrary to my convictions and to accept a commission or committee of enquiry. Rather than sacrifice the principle for which I have stood throughout my career as a ruler, it would be more dignified to sacrifice my own self by abdication. I fully realized that the world from the mere fact of my not facing an enquiry may wrongly draw its own conclusions as to my guilt and may never realize that it was not the consciousness of guilt but adherence to a principle which had determined my action. Hence, I abdicate my throne in favour of my son on the understanding that no further enquiry into my alleged connection with the Malabar Hill tragedy will be made. I have authorised Mr. D M. Narasinga Rao to place before you my wishes in regard to future arrangements for my State, my family and myself and I feel confident His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to consider them sympathetically. I desire to express high consideration which I entertain for you and to subscribe myself as your sincere friend

(Sd.) TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR.

AGENT'S REPLY.

From,

The Central India Agency,
Indore.
Dated, Febr. 26, 1926.

To,

The Maharaja of Indore.

My honoured and valued friend,—

I beg to acknowledge Your Highness's letter dated 26th February, 1926, in which Your Highness informs me of your objection to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry in connection with the Bawla case. It is not for me in this letter to discuss the reasons which have led Your Highness to come to this decision. In the next place Your Highness expressed the intention of abdicating at once on the understanding that no further enquiry will be made into the alleged connection of your Highness with the Bawla case. I am authorised on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council to accept this Your Highness' formal abdication and to give at the same time the undertaking for which your Highness asks in regard to any further enquiries in the Bawla case. Your Highness' abdication in favour of your son must, therefore, be considered complete in every respect. I observe that all other matters are left for "sympathetic consideration" of His Excellency the Viceroy. As to these I shall await a visit from Mr. Narasinga Rao whom you have authorised to act on your behalf and communicate to Your Highness in due course, the decisions of the Government of India. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for you and to subscribe myself as your sincere friend.

(Sd.) R. I. R. GLANCY.

—(A. P.)

DAMASCUS IN DANGER

SYRIANS CUT THE HEDJAZ LINE.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN SYRIA.

LONDON, March 2.

Cairo.—A message from Beirut says that Damascus is encircled with barbed wire and French Artillery bombarded groups of "rebels" at Yalda and Yayta. It is also stated that the "rebels" have cut the Hedjaz line between Keswa and Damascus, and fired on a train. The train from Haifa has not departed since 28th February.

The Press censorship has been established in Syria.—Reuter.

RIFF OFFENSIVE.

MASSING AT TARGUIST FOR ATTACKING REARGUARD.

LONDON, March 2.

Tengier.—Native sources report that 20,000 Riffi troops have massed at Targuist in order to attack the Spanish rearguard. The strength of the Spanish column is estimated at 12,000.

Heavy firing was heard at Tetuan, and troops are advancing under a protective barrage near the town.

The French admit that the Riffis attacked heavily Mtiona District, but claim that they defeated the "rebels."—Reuter.

HIS WORK DONE.

MR. ANDREWS RETURNING NEXT MONTH.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town, under date March 3, that it is regarded best now by everyone there that he should return. He is arriving in Bombay on April 3rd. His work is practically finished.

LADY WILSON

STILL SERIOUSLY INDISPOSED

BOMBAY, March 3.

From inquiries made this morning, the Associated Press of India understands that Lady Wilson is still seriously indisposed.

The Dance which was to have been held at Government House this evening has been cancelled.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S GOLD RESERVES.

LONDON, March 2.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question with regard to Britain's present gold reserves and the export of gold since the restrictions were removed, Rt. Hon. R. McNeill said that gold coin and bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England on 24th February was £143,186,000 which was a net reduction of £10,720,000 since 29th April.—Reuter's Special.

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE IN DESERT.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Baghdad.—A motor car belonging to the trans-desert motor convoy *en route* to Baghdad from Syria collided with a Ford car travelling in opposite direction 25 miles from Baghdad. A Polish passenger sustained injuries which it is feared may prove fatal and an American missionary had broken an arm and another passenger and the driver were badly shaken.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lalit Mohan Banerji was sworn in as Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, by the Chief Justice, Allahabad, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Justice Ashworth of the Oudh Chief Court who has also been appointed Puisne Judge, will take his seat on the 8th.

Mr. G. W. Dillon will, it is understood, act as Government Advocate vice Mr. L. M. Banerjee.

The Revd. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Boynton and Miss Boynton lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended an "At Home" to meet Principal Covernton at the Convocation Hall on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Private Secretary, Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp attended the Banquet of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday.

Mrs. Besant will arrive in Allahabad on Saturday and will address a meeting on the Commonwealth of India Bill the same day.

COST OF "LLOYD'S FOLLY"

THREE CRORES THROWN INTO BACK BAY

LOSS ON SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked in the local Legislative Council: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that the dredger "Kalu" is not working as satisfactorily as was expected; (b) whether it is a fact that the dredging work at the Back Bay Reclamation is not carried on as expeditiously and satisfactorily as was expected; (c) whether it is a fact that on account of the unsatisfactory dredging work turned out by the "Kalu", it is contemplated to adopt other means of reclaiming at the Back Bay Scheme; (d) whether it is a fact that it is contemplated to effect the reclamation by means of filling in with metal and stones conveyed from Kandivli and other quarries; (e) whether any separate contract has been given or contemplated for this method of reclamation for conveying stone and metal; (f) what is the total expenditure incurred in dredging at the Back Bay Reclamation since its commencement up to 1st October, 1925; (g) what is the total area of land reclaimed during that period; (h) if the dredging in future does not improve and continues at the same rate as hitherto, how many years it will take to reclaim the whole area in the Back Bay Scheme; (i) whether it is a fact that the present rate of reclamation is much slower than was expected or calculated; (j) what is the average expense per month for the working of the dredger "Kalu" including staff, materials, coal, repairs, etc.?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a), (b) and (i) Yes. (c), (d) and (e) The advantages of combined dry filling (with earth, not stone and metal) with wet filling (by dredging) are under examination; but Government have approved, as an experimental measure, of the proposal to work two trains a day of earth from Kandivli for the year 1925-26. This work is carried out on piece work contracts. (f) The expenditure on dredging up to 1st October, 1925, is Rs. 16,70,256. (g) The honourable member is referred to the reply given to clause (a) of his question printed at page 970 of volume XV, part XIII, of the official report of the Bombay Legislative Council debates. No further progress had been made up to 1st October, 1925, as the working season had just commenced. (h) The Honourable Member is referred to the second *ad interim* report of the Special Advisory Committee dated the 21st January, 1926. (j) The average monthly expenditure on working the dredger "Kalu" during the last season was Rs. 20,958.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that they have decided to suspend or abandon nearly all the suburban development schemes; (b) whether it is a fact that they have also decided to suspend the East Colaba Reclamation Scheme; (c) whether it is a fact that the only scheme decided to be continued and completed is the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; (d) whether it is a fact that the Reclamation scheme is in charge of engineers who are supposed to be experts in such work; (e) whether the present Director of Development has any special qualification or knowledge of similar reclamation works; (f) whether he was ever engaged in similar work before; (g) what are the special duties of the Director of Development so far as the Reclamation is concerned; (h) cannot these duties be discharged by the Executive or Superintending Engineer in charge; (i) whether it is a fact that for several months in the year the Director does not permanently reside in Bombay; (j) what duties does he discharge with regard to the Reclamation Works carried on in Bombay, when he is out of Bombay; (k) whether, in view of the financial losses incurred by the Directorate on account of failure of several schemes, they intend to abolish the post of the Director of Development in the near future?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) As has already been announced, Government do not at present propose to actively proceed with any of the Suburban Schemes unless there is a greater demand for land. (b) Yes. Government have on the recommendation of the Advisory Committees decided to postpone work on this scheme. (c) Future action with respect to all schemes is at present under consideration. (d) Yes. Messrs. Meik and Buchanan were the Engineers for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the Chief Engineer in Bombay, who is in immediate charge of the project, was nominated by them. (e), (f) and (g) The duties of the Director of Development, so far as the Reclamation is concerned, are of a purely administrative nature. The present Director has had no previous experience of reclamation work which is the speciality of the expert officers of the Reclamation Branch of the Directorate. (h) Not at present. (i) The Director resides permanently in Bombay, except when as a member of the Legislative Council, he attends the Council Sessions at Poona. (j) The Honourable Member is referred to the replies given to clauses (g) and (i). (k) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 6 put by Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber).

LOSS ON SCHEME.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount spent on the Development Schemes in Bombay including the suburbs up to the end of the year 1925; (b) the probable estimated loss on all the schemes as calculated from the various figures for the same period; (c) the approximate period during which each of the schemes will be completed; (d) the reasons for curtailing or extending the periods for any of the schemes?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) The total amount spent on the Development schemes in Bombay including the suburbs up to the end of the year 1925 is Rs. 12,94,38,000. (b) The probable loss on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is estimated at Rs 3 crores. The present annual loss on the Industrial Housing Schemes is about Rs. 7½ lakhs per annum, but will diminish as the chawls become populated. As regards the Suburban Schemes Government await the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. (c) and (d) For the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Advisory Committee's report on that scheme and the appendices thereto. As regards the Industrial Housing Scheme, it is anticipated that the abridged programme of building tenements for the industrial classes will be completed by the end of the year 1925-26, and no further tenements are for the present to be constructed. All the Suburban Schemes are in abeyance, as far as practicable, pending receipt of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked: Will Government be pleased to state—the names of the districts where the local authorities have taken up primary education under the Primary Education Act?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: (1) Satara, (2) Ahmednagar, (3) East Khandesh, (4) Sholapur, (5) West Khandesh, (6) Thana, (7) Nasik, (8) Bombay Suburban District.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the proviso to Rule 109 under the Bombay Primary Education Act makes any further expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis dependent on the financial resources of Government?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: No. Local bodies may proceed with their schemes for the expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis by means of funds raised by local taxation or derived from other sources. Government are now paying 2/3 of the total extra expenditure and this fact has been recognised by the comparatively poor districts of Satara and Belgaum, which have, by means of new taxation aided by the Government grant, increased the number of their primary schools by 323 and 150, respectively.

RETRENCHMENT IN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb D P. Desai asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of officers and subordinates in the Development Department whose services were dispensed with during the current and the last year owing to want of work;

(b) the saving effected thereby?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: a) 37 officers and 340 subordinates

(b) over Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

GOAN UNION.

REORGANISATION.

The annual general meeting of the Goan Union, a representative institution of the Goan community, was held in the Instituto Indiano Hall, Dabool, when a large number of members were present. Dr. W. F. Pais, the president of the Union, was in the chair.

Mr. J. J. Athaide, honorary secretary, read the report and the balance sheet for the years under report as also report of the advisory committee appointed for the reorganisation of the Institution and the new rules framed by it

The report revealed a variety of useful and substantial work done especially for the masses of the community who were most in need of help. It has fought for the rights of the Goan emigrants and represented to the authorities concerned their grievances with favourable results. On account of the changed condition of the times it was deemed necessary to reorganise the Union. For this purpose an advisory committee consisting of persons of various opinions in the community was appointed and the latter have now submitted an unanimous report for the reconstruction of the Union This report and the new rules were passed with necessary amendments at the meeting. The work done by the present committee for the last eight years was also appreciated.

A new council with Dr. M. A. D. Heredia as chairman was appointed and took charge of the Union last Sunday. The President in his speech declared that the main object of his coming into office and that of his colleagues was to serve the best interest of the community. He expected hearty co-operation from all Goans to do their duty for the welfare of the community.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the retiring president, the honorary secretary and the committee who for the last 8 years, the most critical period of the Union's existance had discharged their responsibilities towards their brethren conscientiously and zealously.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At an afternoon party given in his honour at the Indian Association, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, asked to address the gathering on the Hindu-Muslim problem, said he could not see anything in "Suddhi" movement to which legitimate objection could be taken. If freedom of religious belief and conscience was to be maintained, not only conversion but reconversion and every form of missionary activity must be left without any other trammels than existed in other civilized countries. He said that the Suddhi movement carefully controlled need not, and ought not to have any political aspect.—A. P.

WILL MR. JADHAV RESIGN?

M. L. C'S ATTACK ON MINISTER.

EDUCATION LAGGING BEHIND.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After question time the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav made a demand for Rs. 66,000 for 30 Scientific Departments and it was granted.

Mr. J. L. Rieu made a demand for Rs. 6,86,000 under 31 Education (Reserved).

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the demand be reduced by Rs. 16,000. He had moved this not because he did not like education to be encouraged, but because he wanted to protest against the discrimination made simply because the Education Minister happened to be an Indian. If an Indian Minister was capable of looking after even higher education of Indians, he did not know why he should be unable to take care of the education of Europeans. They might be told that it was all under the Devolution Rules, but the whole House must protest against it.

Mr. A. Montgomerie said the whole matter was in the hands of the Secretary of State and was done under the Devolution Rules. If an Indian was in charge of the Home Department, he would have been looking after this department.

THREAT TO RESTORE CUT.

Sir H. S. Lawrence said it was not the proper method of discussing the question, and the best way to do so was by means of a resolution. If the grant was thrown out the Governor would restore it.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said the House was debarred from dicussing Constitutional questions, and this was the only opportunity of making their dignified protest against the whole thing

Mr. Nariman said as usual the Finance Member had threatened that if the grant were rejected it would be restored by Government; he wanted that to be done, so that the hypocricy of the reforms might be exposed—it would be the first time when such a grant was restored. He asked whether an Indian was ever asked to be in charge of the Department. That very day Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji had asked a question as to the amount of grants made for the education of Indians and Europeans and the answer was that 150 lakhs were granted for Indians, and 5 lakhs for Europeans, which meant that about 14 as. per head were given for the education of Indian boys and Rs. 15 to 20 for Europeans. That injustice was possible because the department was in the hands of a European, he said.

OFFICIAL PLEA.

Mr. Rieu said the House could not refuse the grant because the arrangement was made under the Devolution Rules. The reason why there was more expense for Europeans was that there were fewer European children, and more Indian children. It was not a fact that the department was never in charge of Indians, for it was in the hands of Sir Ibrahim when he was in charge of Education.

Mr. Joshi: Was it before or after the Reforms?

The motion was carried to a division and was declared lost, only 33 voting for and 44 against.

GRANT TO BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav made a demand for Rs. 1,89,96,000 for education.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved an amendment for the reduction of Rs. 68,597 by Rs. 34,000 in the grant to the Bombay Municipality in connection with the ten lakhs programme for primary schools in Bombay. He did not see why special treatment should be given to a particular Municipality.

Mr. Jadhav replying said Government had accepted, the 10 lakhs building programme of the Municipality long ago, and owing to financial stringency this amount remained to be paid, which was now provided for.

After some more discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTERY

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved the omission of Rs. 8,400 for Superintendent of Pottery, in J. J. School of Arts as the School was closed

Mr. A. Master said the Superintendent was sometimes acting as a professor in the School of Arts.

Mr. Joshi in replying said no case was made out for retaining the post since the department was abolished. The Superintendent was paid even more than a regular Professor in the School, he said.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said, the Professor was on leave last year but this year he was on duty.

There were various sections of art in the School, but the teaching of pottery was an important section. The number of students was "about four," and the Superintendent's whole salary was not spent on the pottery section, for he was assisting the Principal in the art-craft section, where his services were very important. He accepted the suggestion of Mr. Dadubhai Desai that potters' sons should be taught advanced pottery there.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked whether it was not a fact that each student cost them about 2,000 rupees.

Mr. Jadhav said Government were considering whether this section should be closed,as he admitted it was an extravagant department.

Mr. Bhopatkar asked whether the Superintendent was an Indian or European.

Mr. Jadhav said he was a European.

The motion was adopted and the amount was deleted.

NEED OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved a cut of Re. 1 in the total demand. He said his motion was not a vote of censure on the Minister.

The President said it was a vote of censure on the Minister when a small cut was made. It was open for the Minister at the debate to accept the cut and thus avoid the motion being put through. If the motion were passed the Minister might or might not resign.

Mr. Pahalajani said he wanted to discuss the whole question of education Primary education was sorely needed all over the Presidency, particularly in Sind. He complained that Government had not kept their word in this matter and it was for the Minister to demand more money for his department, and when it was not given to resign his post. It was for the Minister to have insisted on the Government paying the amount promised wy them, and if he were not treated properly then he could have come to the House and they would have supported him in the matter. There was a bloated cash balance of over six crores of rupees and yet Government had not paid the amount promised by them.

Mr. V. R. Kothari seconding said the greatest need of the country was primary education. Two committees were appointed by Government and both their reports were shelved particularly that about technical education. It might be possible for the Government to go back on their word but it was not possible for them to forget it. The Chandavarkar Committee had recommended that education should be made compulsory in ten years, but now not even one-hundredth part of that work was done Unless the Government made education compulsory in all municipalities they would have no progress whatever, for under the Patel Act they could not compel municipalities to adopt compulsion. He asked the Minister to tell the House what he was going to do in this matter, otherwise the House would not be satisfied with his explanation at all.

EDUCATION LAGGING BEHIND.

Mr. G. I. Patel said education had not much advanced during the last few years. Education was a vital, nation-building, and brain-building department of the country, and the powers of the Minister were such that he could always be supported by the non-official side if he came before the House. Since he had taken charge of his department Mr. Jadhav had increased the expenditure on education from 103 lakhs to 127 in three years, and yet that was a nation-building department. Other departments had increased their expenditure considerably and education was lagging behind. The Minister could have used his powers for getting more money and if he were unsuccessful, he could have asked the House to support him. The House was unable to remove the Director of Instruction or cut a rupee from his salary. He was not under the control of the Minister and how then was it possible for him to carry out his policy through him. If he had wanted more powers from the Government he could have come to the House and they would have supported him in his demand. But the Minister had not done anything of this kind. Mr. Patel then gave specific instance of maladministrative in the department.

At this stage the Council adjourned till 2 p.m to-day.

NEXT ELECTIONS.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S ATTITUDE.

DELHI, March 3.

The Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha meets to-morrow to declare the President-elect, who, it is believed, will be Raja Narendranath of Punjab, as, subsequent to the Maharaja of Nepal's refusal, the majority of provincial Hindu Sabhas have voted for him. Great interest is centred around the question of Mahasabha's policy regarding the coming elections to the Central and Local Legislatures, which will form an important part of the deliberations of the session.—A. P.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa and party left Patna on Tuesday morning for Delhi by the parcels express.

Raja Narendranath having secured majority of provincial votes has been elected President of forthcoming session of Hindu Maha Sabha.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF 12-YEAR-OLD BOY.

KARACHI, March 3.

A rather horrible crime occurred in Karachi yesterday when, it is alleged a Mahomedan servant of a restaurant attacked and killed by cutting the throat and stabbing the abdomen of a 12-year-old Hindu boy. The motive of the crime is obscure.

It appears, the Mahomedan, who is about 25 years of age, had formed attachment for the boy and owing to some disagreement between them causing estrangement his feelings were aroused. It appears he approached the boy on the premises of the school of which the boy was a student. The boy ran away chased by the Mahomedan and took refuge in a latrine but the assailant forced his entry and committed the crime.—A. P.

SHOOTING OF BIRDS

PROTEST A CRIME?

VILLAGERS ARRESTED.

A correspondent of the "Gandiv", a Gujarati weekly journal published at Surat, sends the following report of an incident which occurred recently in a village near Viramgam. He says three Europeans with their wives went to a lake in the village to shoot birds. The villagers, who are all Vaishnavs, gathered together to dissuade the Sahibs to give up their intention of shooting. The European ladies thinking that the villagers had collected to riot, took to their heels. The Sahibs, it is said, at first, promised the men that they would leave off shooting and turn back. But, later they went on shooting.

After a few days they sent a complaint to the Collector of Viramgam that the people had assembled to harass them and to use force against them. Nothing happened for about a month. Then, one day Mr. Wilson, Customs Collector, and Mr. Rose, Customs Inspector, came to the village with a fojder, got the village men and women assembled and had 17 men arrested. After the arrest they turned towards the lake, had some shooting and returned to their residence. Those arrested have been released on bail.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE

RESOLUTION FOR DUTY WITHDRAWN.

DELHI, Mar. 3.

As Mr. P. C. D. Chari had withdrawn his resolution regarding the Burma Expulsion Bill the business of the Council of State to-day became very short. No questions were put. The Council, therefore, proceeded with the resolution moved by Lala Ramsarandas for levy as early as possible of 100 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on import of vegetable product, regitables, solidified oil, vegetable compound vanaspathi ghee and any other similar preparation imported into India for being marketed as artificial ghee or for adulteration with pure ghee.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Chadwick, on behalf of Government, opposed the resolution. He said that Vanaspathi was imported into Indin for the first time in 1923. The reason for large increases in the import of vegetable oil was that there was demand for such a product. The demand for ghee had far outrun the supply and therefore long before the war there was adulteration in India itself. Indeed, this was the result of an investigation carried out in Madras when he was Director of Industries there. It was even reported that fat taken out of animal carcases was adulterated with ghee. These facts showed that the supply in India was not equal to the demand. Importation of vegetable oil had prevented fat being utilised for adulteration and if hundred per cent. duty was imposed then there would be increase in adulteration of ghee with unwholesome and perhaps injurious articles of food. If import duty was levied poor people would suffer.

Dr. Rama Rao said that without proper equipment and laboratory the provincial Acts could not be worked.

Ghee was easy to digest and was good for health. He supported the resolution because there was an urgent necessity to check adulteration.

The Maharajah of Burdwan said there was genuine grievance among Indians that they could not have their food cooked in pure ghee. He wanted from Government some indication as to whether provincial Acts had been sufficient safeguards for the purpose and whether any further rigorous measure should be introduced.

Sir Charles Macwatt opposed the resolution because if four lakhs of maunds of vegetable oil was really imported into India (as informed by the mover) then India must produce four lakhs of maunds of pure ghee to check the evil of adulteration. This was however impossible because from his own experience in Calcutta in the Punjab and other places he could say that adulteration of ghee was proceeding. If now importation was stopped the poor people would suffer the most.

Sir Charles Innes described the resolution as unworkable, misconceived and not calculated to achieve the object in view. Sir Umar Hayat Khan suggested to Lala Ramsarandas to withdraw the resolution.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The mover briefly replied before withdrawing the resolution in view of Government assurance that copies of proceedings would be forwarded to local Governments.

Mr. K. C. Roy then moved for consideration by the Council of the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act 1908 as passed by the Assembly. Government did not oppose consideration of the Bill in the Council nor did any one speak on it, and the motion for consideration was passed and the Bill was passed.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 3.

The Southern portion of the disturbance which lay over Bihar and Orissa has caused nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal and North Arakan. The north-western portion has again given nearly general rain in Punjab, Kumaon Hills and adjoining plains with local rain in Kashmir A few falls have also occurred in Malabar and Coorg

Chief amounts are: Akyab, Tezpur, Gauhati and Shillong half an inch; Cherrapunji one; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong and Barisal two; Khulna three; Noakhali, and Mymensingh one; Rawalpindi three-quarters; Sonemarg one and Srinagar and Cochin a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Punjab, Kashmir and Bengal.

DANGER TO EMPIRE

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO EAST

DR. A. RAHMAN AND ANTI-ASIATIC POLICY.

BOMBAY, Mar. 3.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, leader of South African Indian Deputation, sailed this afternoon by the s.s. "Korea" for South Africa. Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, the remaining member of the Deputation, stays behind till the date of the Assembly debate on the South African question.

Interviewed by the Associated Press prior to his departure, Dr. Rahman expressed his thankfulness for the cordial reception accorded to the deputation by the country and the ungrudging publicity given by the press to the cause he represented. He said: "Having failed to secure any consideration at the hands of the South African Government the deputation came to India with the object of mobilising public opinion in the country and pressing for a Round Table Conference to discuss the whole Asiatic problem.

"In spite of strong representations from the Government of India, the South African government have not only refused a Round Table Conference but any investigation into the various allegations against Indians which are made to justify the disabilities heaped upon them. The Union Government have only consented to a Select Committee consisting of members of Parliament.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

"Our objection to the Class Areas Bill is that it embodies the principle of racial segregation and we have been strongly supported on this point by the Government of India. The Select Committee is powerless to remove this pernicious principle, and, therefore, the bill that will come out of this committee will not be accepted either by the Government of India or South African Indians. Furthermore, while negotiations are pending between the two governments, the Union Government has gone a step further in its career of aggression and introduced the Colour Bar Bill embodying the same outrageous principle in an even more flagrant manner than the Class Areas Bill does, since it shuts out Indians from certain avennes of employment robbing industrial worker of the means of livelihood. Such an act of aggressive racialism leaves little room for expecting anything from the Parliament and further strengthens my conviction that nothing will bring about a satisfactory solution except a Round Table Conference.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO EAST.

"We are also convinced that the Government of India are doing everything possible to prevent these bills from passing into law; but if in spite of it the Union Government persist in their anti-Asiatic policy the Imperial Government will have to intervene in order to save the Empire. For, from what I have seen in India, I am convinced that if the bills go through as they stand it will be regarded in Asia and particularly in India as a direct challenge to the East, and my own personal opinion is that no people should be compelled to belong to an Empire of which one member is persecuted by another while the rest of the members and the Imperial Government are impotently looking on. England is responsible for the Empire to the extent that she brought it about and though it was brought about by force it can only be held together by mutual understanding and goodwill. It is England's duty to see that the Empire does not break up."

UNITY GREATEST NEED OF INDIA.

Questioned about his impression of the present state of India, Dr. Rahman said that the greatest need of the hour was unity. He trusted that the spirit of unanimity which prevailed on the South Africans question would soon become dominant in the country and animate any attempt that might be made to solve India's own great problems.

The debate in the Assembly, Dr. Rahman said, will probably take place before the Swarajists walk out; but if the question comes up after they take the step, they will attend specially to take part in the debate. The resolution will be guided by the report of the Select Committee of the South African Government and in case the report is not published before the debate the resolution will ask Government to try all constitutional measures to prevent the anti-Asiatic bills being placed on the Statute Book.—A. P.

BENGAL AND MESTON AWARD.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The preliminary budget discussion was concluded at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Finance Member replying to criticisms said that it was not a deficit budget. They were spending from their balances which they were utilising as much as possible. The question of primary education was still under consideration of Government and no definite scheme had yet been formulated.

As regards the Meston Award he said, their position was much better to-day than before. The subject would come up before the Government of India when the latter would consider the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The Government of Bengal would utilise that opportunity of bringing their case again before the Government of India for its reconsideration.

The Council adjourned till 15th instant. —A. P.

The third session of the All-India Digamber Jain Parishad will be held at Ahikshetra Tirth Bareilly, Chandousee Line, on the 8th, 10th, inst. The yearly Jain Mela will be held from 7th to 10th inst.

A CHAMPION OF THE RIFF

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO ABDEL KRIM.

REGENERATION OF A PEOPLE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Herbert Myrick who is floating a Riff Committee for America (Myrick Building, Springfield Mass., U. S. A.) is a close friend of President Coolidge, and yet is not upset that the latter passed him over when the appointment was being made of U. S. Secretary for Agriculture. We rather think that we should not have been so big minded had we possessed such qualifications and been so wounded in the house of our friend. He is an agriculturist of experience, an agricultural writer of wide attainments, inventor, executive, organiser, teacher, demonstrator, philanthropist and strike-breaker. (We know there was a Joker-clause somewhere.) We have no doubt he is a favour of rigorously upholding Law and Order by any means necessary, including guns and violence, and we are quite certain he is sound on the Red Menace. And yet Coolidge let him out on the deal.

A Provocative Article.

Yet what is the Uncle's loss is the Riff's gain. For it certain Mr. Myrick could not have been starting Pan-American Committees for the defence of Riffians if he had been glued to his desk examining the boll weevil or bulb blight. Mr. Myrick has written a splendid article in the current month's "Justice." Unlike its little Social-Democrat namesake of London, "Justice" of the village on the Hudson has 100,000 circulation and great influence. We say the article is splendid. This does not mean that we agree with everything in it. We are unowed by the infamy of German Kultur, even its "war kultur"; it has got nothing on British frightfulness when aroused to a real effort. We do not desire to land the Berber at the expense of "the filthy ragged Arab whose cruelty and rapaciousness is a by-word." All the accepted anxious about races are generally lies, whether they apply to Turks, Gipsies, Irish, or even Yankees. The "limitless fanaticism of the Arab" pales before the white-hot Christianity of the American lady missionary. Have a heart, Mr. Myrick, let them all start even,—a little fanaticism all around and no favour to the Christian hosts.

Mr. Myrick says:—

"The valour of the Berber is beyond all praise. Soldiers from the cradle up, their reckless conrage, their physical endurance inured to little food and less water when campaigning, their amazing marksmanship afoot or horseback, welcoming death as the beginning of unspeakable joys and the end of a less alluring existence here, as fighters the Riffi typify all that brave men honour in the individual who battles for his home, loves land and heritage.

Struggling Against Odds.

"These are the people, for centuries native to their beloved country, who of late years have sought to throw off the Spanish yoke that was imposed upon them without a shadow of reason or justice. Even the apologists for Spain admit that her attempted protectorate has been accompanied by graft, inefficiency and exploitation.

"When Spain assumed northern Morocco, some years ago, France took over southern Morocco. With their cleverness in dealing with alien peoples, the French under Marshal Lyautey have accomplished wonders in developing the country in the name of the Sultan, Mulay Yussef, a mere puppet of France.

"France regards French Morocco as vital to her vast African colonial possessions, which have many thousands of blacks to each French inhabitant The black regiments under the tricolour were potent in the defence of France against the onslaught of Germany. The French ignore the colour line, have granted citizenship to Negroes under certain conditions, and look to their African empire to insure the future stability and greatness of France.

Spain and France at Standstill

"With but a handful of poorly armed Berbers, their chief Abd-el-Krim, after several years of guerrilla warfare, captured General Sylvestre with 20,000 of the flower of the Spanish army and vast military material at Anual in 1921. Thereafter the Riffian offensive was pushed so aggressively that during the past summer Spain withdrew into her ancient citadels of Ceuta and Melilla, leaving to the victorious Berbers nearly the whole area previously claimed by the Spanish protectorate.

"Fearing that such eliminating of Spain would induce the Berbers to attempt the reclamation of that part of Morocco which for some years has been under French control, France promptly advanced her troops upward from the south into the Riff. In so doing she had the fullest co-operation of the Spanish Government. But little real headway was made in the French campaign, which ceased with the advent of the rainy season only to be renewed upon a larger scale the coming Spring unless other circumstances prevent.

Re-creating a Nation.

"In the face of all these difficulties, Abd-el Krim has succeeded in bringing about a real union of thought and action among the various Berber tribes, at the same time extending their domination over the Arabs. He has created a veritable state, of which he proclaimed himself Sultan in 1922. He is recognized by the whole population as their political chief and religious head.

Real Leaders.

"Meanwhile, aided by his gifted brother and an able Cabinet, Abd-el Krim is preparing to hurl back the invaders' advance the coming Spring. "A man of wide knowledge, insight and discrimination", Krim forms a striking figure as the leader of a native people determined to retain their own. He declares that he is serving only his own people, without reference to the rest of Africa or of Islam as a whole.

"My own judgment is that the Berbers as a right are free, and ought to be independent. Who is the young American that shall do for them what LaFayette did for us?

"Their success in re-creating an empire of the Moors co-terminous with Morocco, may prove a blessing in disguise to Spain, France, Italy, England and the rest of Europe. I believe it will be to the advantage of those and other nations to allow this new buffer state to work out its own salvation.

"Under Abd-el Krim or his brother in succession, the Moorish empire will develop along modern lines, with good highways and railroads, mail and telephone, telegraph and radio, boats and bridges. The capital, Ajdir, may then soon possess all the facilities of a modern city.

Regenerating a People.

"More important than the material evolution of the country, however, may be the regeneration of the people themselves. They will find pride and pleasure in again making their fine and applied arts, their commerce and agriculture, surpass the glories of he former golden era of the Moors in Spain. Insured these and other blessing of sef-determination, their religious fanaticism may moderate, helping to bring about a kindlier tolerance betwetn the Moslem and Christian worlds.

'Such renascence of all that was finest in Moorish culture, with probably even superior accomplishments in bodily, mental and spiritual health, art, education and industry, will be a tremendous experiment in eugenics well worthy of international favour."

POONA LETTER.

UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 1.

The question of starting a new Poona University according to the recommendations of the University Reform Committee, has begun to exercise the minds of the people in Poona since last week. Some eight days ago, a meeting was called in the Fergusson College of professors in various colleges in Maharashtra, under the presidentship of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. At that meeting a resolution was passed recommending that a Unitary Teaching University should be started in Poona. But the announcement of this resolution, created a stir in educational circles and at once a counter agitation was set on foot. The Shiksha Vichar Mandal, which wants a University for the whole of Maharashtra, undertook the work of collecting signatures of graduates of standing, that a public meeting of the citizens of Poona, should be called to express its opinion on the matter. Accordingly, a public meeting was held and out of the four resolutions drafted, the first was passed advocating that the recommendation of the University Reform Committee with respect to the starting of additional Universities over a natural linguistic area should be approved and that a University in Poona should start with full provision for post-graduate teaching. For want of time, that meeting has been adjourned to Thursday next and the other three resolutions in connection with the starting and the character of the University will be taken up in that meeting.

It seems that the Nationalists in Poona and the New Poona College are on one side and the moderate school of thought and the Fergusson College are arrayed on the other.

SHIVAJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

Thd Shivaji Anniversary in Poona has been a very important feature of Poona public life for the last 20 years, and that Anniversary comes off, according to fresh reserch, on the second of March. This new date of Shivaji's birth has now been fixed by eminent historical researchers and in the whole of Maharashtra, it is expected that the same date will be solemnly observed. In Poona itself, this Anniversary is celebrated under the auspices of the Bharat Volunteer Corps, and the celebration consists of athletic sports, public speeches, reading of public papers, kirtans, and singing of ballads and so on. This ceremony provides a short season of activity and entertainment to all the people and especially to the youth.

TILAK UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate of the Tilak University was held last Sunday in the Tilak Mahavidyalaya and Mr. Harshe was appointed for two years the Registrar of the University in place of Mr. D. R. Gharpure, whose term was over and who is leaving Poona for Bombay.

In the last week, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar delivered a public lecture in the Shivaji Mandir on the finances of the Government of Bombay. He strongly criticised the attitude of the Government in increasing the expenditure beyond bounds.

Mr. K. Barlinge, a leading member of the Local Board, Nagpur filed a complaint on 25th ulto. in the court of the City Magistrate, against Messrs. Nandkishore and Narayandas under Sections 426, 114 and 504, for having thrown colour on the complainant's body through the agency of a boy in Itwari. The case comes up for hearing on the 4th.

JAPAN AND DISARMAMENT.

RUSSIA DECIDING FACTOR.

The attitude of the Japanese Press towards the coming preliminaries for a Disarmament Conference was, at first, non-committal; but latterly a considerable change has become manifest, and the vernacular papers are now unanimous in welcoming the attempt to cut down and restrict expenditure on the fighting forces of the nations in general, says The Tokyo correspondent of the Morning Post.

So far as her land and air forces are concerned, much will depend on whether or not Russia agrees to participate in the Disarmament Conference. The part of the conference which will be of most importance to Japan, however, is the parley on naval reduction. Russia's attitude will have but little direct effect on this question, so far as Japan is concerned. The basis of Tokyo's naval policy is to be sufficiently strong at sea to deter any other Power from attempting to thwart her will in the Far East, and to be in a position to repel the largest enemy naval force which could threaten her vital lines of communications with the Asiatic mainland.

A SHIPBUILDER'S PLEA.

The ratio fixed at Washington ensures her in this respect, and Japan would probably be quite content to cut down her fleet very considerably, provided Britain and America reduced theirs proportionately so as to leave the ratio unchanged. It is by no means insignificant that one of Japan's leading shipbuilders, Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, President of the famous Kawasaki Dockyard Company, openly advocates limiting the size of all types of warcraft to 3,000 tons. Coming from a man whose very livelihood depends largely on Government orders, this proposition gives matter for thought.

It seems conceivable, therefore, that, if the conference is held, Japan will be prepared to agree to:

(1) A further reduction in naval strength, provided the Washington ratio remains in force.

(2) A restriction of her contemplated air force expansion, provided Russia participates in the Conference and gives similar guarantees.

(3) Abolition of the submarine—but only in the event of all nations agreeing to do likewise—a rather unlikely contingency.

(4) Prohibition of gas warfare—a point for which she is likely to press strongly.

The fact is that, although she has reduced the expenditure on her fighting services proportionately from nearly 50 per cent. of her total Budget in 1920-21 to a contemplated 28 per cent. in her appropriations for the coming financial year, Japan is still spending more money on her armed forces than she can really afford. Any prospect of reducing this financial burden without endangering her national defence schemes would, therefore, be welcomed heartily by the bulk of her people.

WESTERN INDIA T .T. MIDXE DOUBLES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Mixed Doubles contest in the Western India Tennis Tournament held between Mr. and Mrs. Covell and Mr. Tomonaga and Miss Evans, I think that everybody will agree with me when I say that it was not only one of the most important but one of the most exciting matches, witnessed this year. In view of the above it seems somewhat lamentable that this great match should have been played out under unfair conditions. Firstly all sportsmen will agree that the Committee managing this Tournament were hardly fair to the Japanese player when they arranged the Card in such a manner that Tomonaga had no other choice but to play out two big matches, one immediately after the other. Perhaps the Managing Committee believed that Tomonaga and his partner would have an easy fight against Messrs. Annett and Murphy. Just, however, as the unexpected should happen, this Men's Doubles turned out to be, if not the biggest, one of the hardest fought matches played in Bombay. Those who witnessed this great game will not deny the very strenuous efforts that all the four men were called upon to put in in order to prove victorious. The score alone shows that the three sets were pretty long, the final set consisting of as many as eighteen games. However this score does not reveal the many "Deuces" that took place and when one takes into consideration these facts, coupled with the fact that throughout the match the driving was hard and fast, one can feel only sorry for Tomonaga who was called upon to play one more match against such a formidable pair as Mr. and Mrs. Covell.

Secondly, there was another point against Mr. Tomonaga and Miss Evans which keen followers of tennis could not very well have overlooked. Nearly all the services rendered by Mrs. Covell in this match were "foot-fault"! It seems hardly credible to accuse a Wimbledon player of "foot-fault" services! It is true, however, that before she actually delivers her service she more than cuts the base line with her right foot. Playing in the preliminary rounds of Ladies Singles the Umpire's attention was drawn to this fact and that Umpire agreed with this observer, that Mrs. Covell did deliver a good few "foot-fault" services in that match.

In view of the above two points every sportsman of Bombay would like to see a replay between Mr. and Mrs. Covell and Mr. Tomonaga and Miss Evans, and I feel sure that the former would fully welcome such a decision. As a matter of fact, everyone could see that Mrs. Covell was sporting enough to suggest Mr. Tomonaga something of this nature after the latter's recovery from a severe cramp, which followed three "Double" services chiefly owing to his intense fatigue. Will the Managing Committee therefore consider this matter and have a replay of this match—an action which would undoubtedly be welcomed by the general body of tennis admirers?—Yours, etc.

R. H. M.

ALLEGED BRIBE-TAKING.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE OF ROHTAK CHARGED.

DELHI, March 2.

A Commission of enquiry consisting of Mr. D. J. Boyd, Senior Commissioner, and Mr. S. D. Sale, Sessions Judge, Delhi, has been appointed by the Punjab Government to investigate into the alleged charges of bribery and corruption on the part of Mirza Azazuddin Ahmed, Special Magistrate, Rohtak, and second son of ex-Nawab of Loharu. Proceedings opened yesterday when six charges of taking illegal gratification while he was Magistrate, First Class, Rohtak, were read out to the accused who pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the defence asked for an adjournment in order to look into judicial records. This was granted yesterday.

This morning the hearing of the first charge was taken up, and Kadara was the first prosecution witness examined. In the course of his examination-in-chief Kedara deposed that two years ago he put in an application against five men including Maharam and Jwala. They were summoned and all of them had to appear. Maharam in turn filed a complaint against witness and 13 others some of them being members of his family for security.

DEMAND OF RS. 1,000 HUSH MONEY.

Witness went to the Nawab Sahib (pointing to the accused in the Court) who advised him not to be worried and said: "If you pay Rs. 1,000, I shall not summon the 13 people." Witness offered Rs. 500 and then raised the sum to Rs. 800 but the Nawab insisted on his previous demand. The next evening, witness brought Rs. 1,000, and paid it to Mirza Azazuddin at the latter's residence. Witness further said he had to appear before the Nawab after six months. The opposite party were put on a security and his personal security was taken for appearance, but no summons were issued to the other 13. Witness was then discharged but on the very day Maharam complained to the Nawab that he suffered injustice. The Nawab replied that Court was open and he could file another complaint. Three months had not elapsed when Maharam renewed his complaint. Witness and others had to appear before the Nawab again and his security for attendance was taken.

He went to the Magistrate's house the same evening and asked him why they had been summoned again. The Nawab replied: "You can get off by paying another Rs. 1,000. You have a shop in Mandi and you are a Sahukar."

Witness said he had already paid sufficient money but the Nawab went on to say that he could afford to pay Rs. 4,000 or 5,000. Witness paid nothing, and the Nawab threatened that his previous security would be forfeited.

The witness was then cross-examined.

After the evidence of Jan Mahomed, Lala Shamlal, a Vakil of Rohtak, and Bani Prasad, was taken the Court rose for the day.—A.P.

HELP TO POOR PATIENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find an accidental coincidence in the thoughts of Dr. Jivraj Mehta concerning the aid to poor patients commended by you to the charitable Bombay public for support in the issue of the 29th December 1925 and mine. For the last six months I have been planning the formation of such a society and at present I am canvassing sympathy in the public to that end.

However, the sphere of work marked out by Dr. Mehta is a little bit extended in my plan. Together with the help to be rendered to the patients out from hospitals I also want the society to see that they receive proper treatment inside even. I know many a case to have proved fatal being indifferently treated and badly handled simply because of their poerty. I am of opinion, therefore, that the consideration of this point is indispensable in the solution of the question of poor patients.

I most respectfully request the interested persons kindly to send in their considered suggestions to me in this connection and lend me a helping hand in the course of the intended work.—Yours, etc.

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INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

PROF. EINSTEIN ON WORLD PEACE PROSPECTS.

A reception was given in the Paris Town Hall by the municipality on January 18 in honour of the numerous distinguished foreigners in connection with the official inauguration of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. The intellectuals of all nations were welcomed at the Sorbonne.

Professor Einstein, the German savant famous for his law of relativity, in the course of an interview said: "It is a great moral enterprise, which France should consider privileged to direct. Our task as technicians in physical science is to serve. In our sphere we wish to collaborate in the task of peacemaking, which should be the profound desire of every man and every nation. It is unpleasant but necessary, to observe that to-day the germs of discord and pretexts of hatred are not entirely destroyed between peoples.

"Nevertheless, from the course of these meetings in Paris, I am convinced there is sincere good-will and generosity of heart among those participating, and I find precious reasons for encouragement, perseverence and hope. The greatest good of men is peace, and the promotion of intellectual relations and the co-ordination of thoughts will consolidate peace. I believe to-day is an important date in the calendar of international history."

IF ENGLAND GOES TO WAR

IRISH FREE STAJE'S POSITION.

ANOMALIES CREATED BY THE TREATY.

A debate on the Free State's attitude in the event of Britain becoming involved in a war was opened in the Dail in mail week by Mr. Johnson (Labour), who proposed a motion declaring it "desirable that the House should be kept informed by the Minister for External Affairs by statements from time to time in the Dail and by publication of relevant documents as to important development in international affairs in which the Free State is or may be concerned either through its membership of the League of Nations or of the British Commonwealth."

Mr. Johnson said that within the past two years there had been matters discussed in the League which were of the utmost importance to the world and to the well-being of the human race, but they had had very little information about them. They had no information as to the line of policy adopted by their Ministers on the Locarno Pact. One of the American objections to the League was that the British Empire would have six votes to their one. In how far was the Free State an independent member of the League? If this diplomatic unity of six nations was going to have the supremacy in any discussions which involved a vote, then there was no future for the League of Nations. Were they doing their part in that Assembly or were they allowing other people to do the work for them and involving them without protest in future commitments?

IN THE DARK.

Mr. Esmond said the Dail had been kept completely in the dark as to what politics had been pursued by the Executive Council as regarded external affairs. He thought the Department of External Affairs had not justified its existence, and should be suppressed, as the country could not afford such luxuries.

Professor Magennis (leader of the new People's party) said it would be a fatal blunder on their part to countenance any attempt to abolish the Ministry for External Affairs. The British Empire was an unfortunate term, and it was more unfortunate still that Ireland was declared to be a coequal member of the Empire. The British Commonwealth was not the British Empire, though it was frequently described by British statesmen as such.

Referring to what he described as the very peculiar position in which the Free State stood constitutionally, he said by the treaty they could be made quasi-belligerents if not full belligerents in England's wars. Would anyone think that a great Power at war with England, knowing that naval bases and other facilities must be provided in the Free State, would refrain from attacking them? The importance of their membership of the League lay in the sign it gave that the Free State was not committed to the endorsement of foreign policy initiated or adopted by Great Britain.

General Mulcahy supported the motion, and said that from statements made by British Ministers they could not help being suspicious of the possibilities that lay in their connection with Great Britain.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs, said he welcomed the debate. Although they did not participate in and had no commitments in the Locarno Pact, it was of interest to them because it might cause wars or prevent them. They were a small, disarmed State, but there was always the possibilities that a war affecting Great Britain would affect them also. He claimed that his Department had made more progress in the right direction than the Department of External Affairs of any British Dominion in the same time.

According to the treaty, except in case of actual invasion the Free State was not committed to participation in war without the consent of the Free State Parliament. In the event of a great European war paper guarantees were nothing to them because in such a war every country would be directed by brute force. He thought the constitutional position would be cleared up as time went on. The whole position was full of anomalies and contradictions. There was a possibility that an Imperial Conference would be held next year, and he hoped that that conference would help to clear up the various anomalies that existed.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIANS I THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can any of your readers tell me why the Assembly has rejected the Resolution regarding the enhancement of salaries to be paid to the two Members of His Majesty's Privy Council with Indian experience? The desirability of having Indians on the Privy Council is beyond question. The advantages of having them on Indian Appeals are obvious. The salary of £4,000 per annum for each judge as proposed in the Resolution was the least which would secure suitable Indians. Was it thrown out because Government did not agree to make a specific provision for selecting Indians? If so, the Government of India Act which does not reserve any memberships of the Executive Council for Indians afforded a precedent against the provision sought to be made in the Resolution. But this has not prevented Indians from becoming members of Executive Councils. Further, the Home Member's speech made it abundantly clear that he contemplated the appointment of Indians. The salary of £4,000 per annum again was intended to secure Indians while the present salary of £400 per annum just suits Europeans, and will never persuade Indians to leave their own country. Did it not occur to those who voted against the Resolution that they were doing immense harm to the litigant public in India and depriving the legal profession in India of two brilliant prizes?—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

SAD FOR THE UNFIT.

To be sound and fit is to-day a matter of absolute necessity. The preservation of good health by men and women alike was never more important as a national asset, and every care should be taken to guard against the inroads of winter disorders such as chills, rheumatism and influenza, for these ailments often enfeeble the system for many months.

People cannot keep well and resist disease if their blood is not strong and rich. It is usually weak or impure blood that causes them to break down under worry and develop nerve weakness, and it is poor thin blood that most frequently causes girls and women to change into pale, unhappy delicate creatures with bent backs, weak limbs and no interest in life. Good rich blood makes all the difference between sound health and misery. Your first duty is to be well and keep well by refreshing your vital organs with rich, red blood. This can be done by a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for, as a bloodmaker and nerve restorer, these Pills have no equal. They are not merely stimulating but are a true tonic and strengthening aid to the system. They make men strong and women well.

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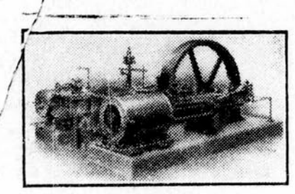

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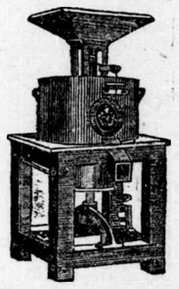

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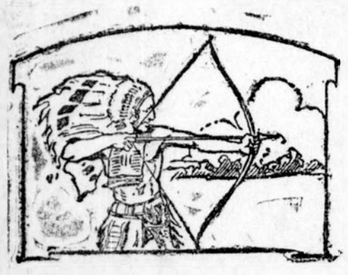

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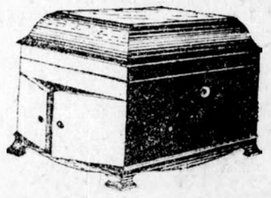

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THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH--XII.

OUTCASTE.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

With my mother's permission and blessings, I set off exultantly for Bombay, leaving my wife with a baby of a few months. But on arrival there friends told my brother that the Indian Ocean was rough in June and July, and as this was my first voyage, I should not be allowed to sail until November. Some one also reported that a steamer had just been sunk in a gale. This made my brother uneasy and he refused to take the risk of allowing me to sail immediately. Leaving me with a friend in Bombay, he returned to Rajkot to resume his duty. He put the money for my travelling expenses in the keeping of a brother-in-law, and left word with some friends to give me whatever help I might need.

Time hung heavily on my hands in Bombay. I dreamt continually of going to England.

Meanwhile my caste-people were agitated over my going abroad. No Modh Bania had been to England up to now, and if I dared to do so, I ought to be brought to book! A general meeting of the caste was called and I was summoned to appear before it. I went. How I suddenly managed to muster up courage I do not know. Nothing daunted, and without the slightest hesitation, I came before the meeting. The Seth—the headman of the community—who was distantly related to me, and who had been on very good terms with my father, thus accosted me:

NOT PROPER PROPOSAL.

"In the opinion of the caste, your proposal to go to England is not proper. Our religion forbids voyages abroad. We have also heard that it is not possible to live there without compromising our religion. One is obliged to eat and drink with Europeans!"

To which I replied: "I do not think it is at all against our religion to go to England. I intend going there for further studies And I have already solemnly promised to my mother to abstain from the three things you fear most. I am sure the vow will keep me safe."

"But we tell you", rejoined the Seth, "that it is *not* possible to keep our religion there. You know my relations with your father and you ought to listen to my advice."

"I know those relations", said I. "And you are as an elder to me. But I am helpless in this matter. I cannot alter my resolve to go to England. My father's friend and adviser, who is a learned Brahmin, sees no objection to my going to England, and my mother and brother have also given me their permission."

"But will you disregard the orders of the Caste?"

"I am really helpless. I think the Caste should not interfere in the matter."

This incensed the Seth. He swore at me. I sat unmoved. So the Seth pronounced his order: "This boy shall be treated as an outcaste from to-day. Whoever helps him or goes to see him off at the dock, shall be punishable with a fine of one rupee four annas."

The order had no effect on me, and I took my leave of the Seth. But I wondered how my brother would take it. Fortunately he remained firm and wrote to assure me that I had his permission to go, the Seth's order notwithstanding.

BROTHER'S PERMISSION.

The incident however made me more anxious than ever to sail. What would happen if they succeeded in bringing pressure to bear on my brother? Supposing something unforeseen happened? As I was thus worrying over my predicament, I heard that a Junagadh Vakil was going to England, for being called to the Bar, by a boat sailing on the 4th of September. I met the friends to whose care my brother had commended me. They also agreed that I should not let go the opportunity of going in such company. There was no time to be lost. I wired to my brother for permission which he granted. I asked my brother-in-law to give me the money. But he referred to the order of the Seth and said that he could not afford to lose caste. I then sought a friend of the family and requested him to accommodate me to the extent of my passage and sundries, and to recover the loan from my brther. The friend was not only good enough to accede to my request, but he cheered me up as well. I was so thankful. With part of the money I at once purchased the passage. Then I had to equip myself for the voyage. There was another friend who had experience in the matter. He got clothes and other things ready. Some of the clothes I liked and some I did not like at all. The necktie which I delighted in wearing later, I then abhorred. The short jacket I looked upon as immodest. But this dislike was nothing before the desire to go to England which was uppermost in me. Of provisions also I had enough and to spare for the voyage. A berth was reserved for me by my friends in the same cabin as that of Mr. Trimbakrai Mazmudar, the Junagadh Vakil. They also commended me to him. He was an experienced man of mature age and knew the world. I was yet a stripling of eighteen without any experience of the world. Mr. Mazmudar told my friends not to worry about me.

I sailed at last from Bombay on the 4th of September.

(Translated from "Navajiwan" by M. D. in "Young India.")

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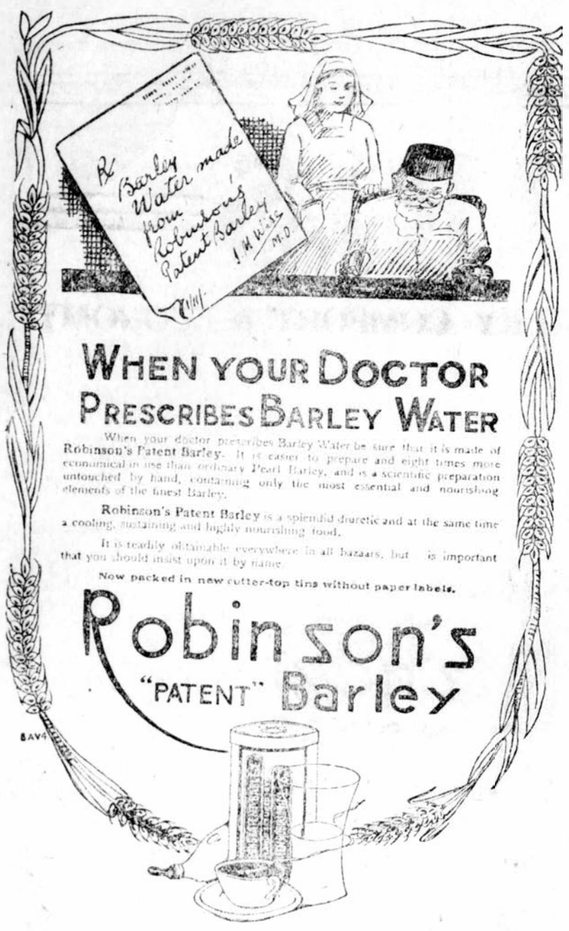
ABDEL KRIM PREPARING NEW OFFENSIVE.

A Reports from Rabat announces that Abdel Krim is making strenuous preparations for a big offensive, by which he hopes to retrive his failing fortunes. Recent submissions have caused him a great deal of uneasiness, and in order to strengthen his position with the tribes which still remain faithful he has formed a grand council of war to assist him in his work and share in all decisions. He is also pushing forward his military preparations and massing troops all along the front.

His main point of attack would seem to be north of Taja, and fresh Riff troops are arriving daily at Targuist. Abdel Krim's brother, Sidi Mahamed, and others are working hard among the wavering tribes, and deservedly among the Beni Ouragels, who have not as yet followed the example of their wealthy Caid, Ali, in making their submission to the French.



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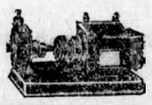

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BACK BAY BUNGLERS!

AS PER "WHO'S WHO" 1926.

Mr. B. F. Bharuca writes:—

Since March 1921, the writer has consistently contended, that there was not a single recognised, experienced Expert Adviser or Contractor attached to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; and that, as a consequence, it was bound to fail. Durbaris and Johookamis are heard to say, that this writer is only depreciating the merits of the Father and Founder, Propagandist, Adviser and Director of the Back Bay Reclamation, namely Sir George Lloyd, Sir George Curtis, Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper! Now let us refer to "Who's Who" London, 1926, and see what it says about these worthies:—

Sir George Lloyd:—Education, Eton, Cambridge, extensive traveller, Hon. Attache, Special Commissioner for H. M. G. re: trade in Turkey, Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf, served in the War and member of Parliament from 1910 to 1918.

Durbaris, please scan this carefully, and point out, whether by education, occupation or experience, Sir George was qualified in handling this mamouth Back Bay Scheme in the most self-centred manner in which he did, despite public protest?

Sir George Curtis:—Education, Marlborough, Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1888. Asst. Political Resident, Aden, Post-Master General, Madras, Director Land Records, Member, Executive Council, Bombay, and Vice-Consul at St. Malo!

Durbaris please, here are the qualifications of Sir George Curtis, the collaborator of Sir George Lloyd and his propagandist and boomer in England regarding the grandeur and glory and the hidden gold of the Back Bay Scheme!

Sir George Buchanan:—Consulting Engineer, Specialist in Harbour, Dock and River Works, Educated for profession of a "Civil Engineer" on Harbour and Dock works on the Tyne. Employed on Railways, Harbours, Docks and River works in England, Canada and Argentine. Engineer-in-Chief, Dundee Harbour Trust; Chairman and Chief Engineer, Rangoon Port Trust; reorganised port and carried out at a cost of one million sterling Rangoon "River Training" Works. Served in Mesopotamia; reorganised Port of Basra and Member of Munitions Board.

Durbaris, please, River-training does not mean reclaiming an open sea! Has Sir George Buchanan undertaken and executed successfully a single other reclamation work of the type and proportions of the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation? His life story says, No!

Sir Lawless Hepper:—Major R. E. retired Education Rosall: Royal Military Academy Woolwich. Served with Chitral Relief Force. Agent G. I. P. Railway and Controller of Munitions during the War.

And then Director of Development, including Reclamation! What qualifications, what other experience? "Who's Who" is silent!

From the foregoing facts, as stated in "Who's Who" London 1926, none of these Carpet Knights had first hand knowledge, experience or expert guidance in the Reclamation Scheme; and they should be styled as B. B. B. B. Bombay Back Bay Bunglers; and should be dealt with accordingly.

THE NEW STAR!

Now, Sir Leslie Wilson has discovered a new star: Sir Alexander Gibb! And Sir Leslie has said at the Town Hall the other-day, that the new Expert came, and saw and reported and sailed away! And people marvel, as to who this new star is! Evidently, Sir Alexander was returning from the Singapore Naval Base. It must be said in all fairness, that according to "Who's Who" 1926, he has been connected with all kinds of constructional work in many parts of the world; but the one column account of his doings does not signify that he has ever supervised singly and successfully or executed a Reclamation Scheme like the Back Bay. If he has let the Government state it. If not, Bombayites, please do not be dazzled by the New Star!

BAN ON FREE SPEECH.

DISAPPPOVAL OF OXFORD VICE CHANCELLOR'S ACTION.

The first round in the fight over the refusal of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford to allow two Communist undergraduate to express their political views either in conversation or in debates at the Union has gone against the supporters of his action, says the "Daily Herald."

It is reported that in mail week at the private session of the Union, at which the ban was discussed, a Labour member introduced the following resolution:—

"That this society respectfully but firmly protests against the premises recently exacted by the Vice-Chancellor from two undergraduates, because it forbids them to express their political convictions in debates and private conversation."

Over five hundred members of the Union were present.

One member asked: Did the ban mean that the Conservative Government was afraid that the loyalty of the Indian students to the British Empire would evaporate unless they were educated exclusively on carefully selected material,

As an amendment, a Conservative moved: "That this House disapproves of any criticism of the Vice-Chancellor's disciplinary action on the part of undergraduates of the University."

This was defeated by 262 votes to 147, and the motion of protest was carried by 215 to 92.

Following the division, a Conservative member rose and demanded a poll, and this will probably be held on the Conservatives obtaining the 150 signatures required.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

MR. MACDONALD ON ITS DANGERS

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Manchester Guardian", Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who had just returned to London from his trip to Ceylon, said:

As soon as one talks with our friends who come from the Dominions one's mind is dis-abused at once of any idea that Imperial Preference guarantees to us permanently a market for our goods. Australia and the other parts of the Empire, starting on the assumption that Protection is a good policy, quite naturally and properly will do everything they can to increase their own production behind a tariff wall. And however high that wall may be against the foreigner, it will be kept sufficiently high against us to keep us out if Australian manufacturers wish it.

This attempt to found an Empire upon a mere economic basis is, as a matter of fact, destroying its real moral and spiritual foundation, and is making the whole thing a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—profits and profiteering. The history of the decline and fall of the British Empire, if ever it is written, will begin with the Toryism of our day and its pernicious political and economic beliefs.

Whereever I went I asked about prospects for British industry and the sort of reply I got was this: "Very little prospect. You see, your workmen won't work. They are living on charity called the dole. They are pursuing a policy of ca' canny. They are responsible for high costs of production", and such like. And when I asked how could that rubbish get into people's heads I found that the only knowledge they had of conditions here was derived from one or two Tory newspapers. Damage is being done to our reputation and our industry by the propaganda that is being carried on to frighten people here to vote against Labour.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF THE DOLE.

It is perfectly appalling. An Australian manufacturer whom I met, and who depends upon the regular delivery of cotton yarns from Manchester, told me that in reply to a letter he sent to his agent protesting against failure to deliver he was informed that the Lancashire cotton operatives were only working half-time and that they were withholding their labour because they were making more by the dole than by work.

I have never gone abroad without being impressed by the great disservice that is done to imperial feeling and unity by the way home news and views are sent out for Dominion consumption. It may be all very fine to start a propaganda for buying British goods only, but I wish somebody would start a propaganda to tell British truth only.

PRINCIPAL COVERNTON.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Governor in the course of his speech at the farewell "At Home" to Mr. Covernton, on Tuesday said:—

I am sure you will all agree with me that this is not an appropriate occasion for a long speech, but I feel I cannat let Principal Covernton go, at the end of a long and distinguished career, without a few words to express publicly my appreciation of his great serviceat the cause of Education during the last 27 years, and particularly as Principal of the Elphinstone College for over 18 years.

By his students he is both respected and loved. He has always made himself accessible to any individual who wished to see him; he gives all a patient hearing, but does not hesitate to expose, sometimes in trenchant language, the weakness of an unreasonable request or the hollowness of a bad excuse.

The regard in which he is held by past and present Elphinstonians was recently shown in a signal manner by a meeting held to consider the measures to be taken to raise a memorial to him, the proceedings of which have appeared in the Press. He is undoubtedly held in great respect by the educated classes of Bombay, and it is universally recognised that he has been a great force for the spread of culture among the more advanced classes of this great City. He has always been ready to lecture to learned societies and to the public generally.

I must also mention his zeal for military training. He has, for the past year, officiated as Commandant of the University Training Corps, and to him is due no small part of the credit for the excellent figure which the Corps cut at their recent Camp of Training at Kirkee.

By his retirement, the Elphinstone College will lose a Head of which it has every reason to be proud; the Educational Department will lose one of its most distinguished membres; and the educated public of Bombay will lose one who has been to them, for so many years, a guide, philosopher, and friend. Many of you have known Principal Covernton for far longer than I have done, and I am sure I express the feelings of all present when I say that, on his departure, we shall all feel his loss very deeply, and that our united good wishes go with him into his well-earned retirement.

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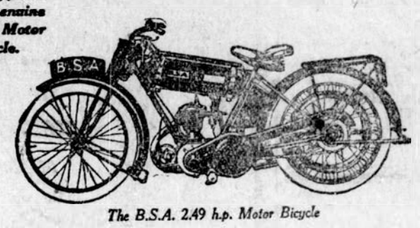

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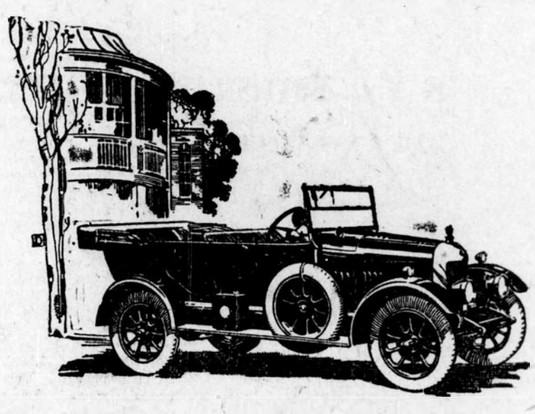

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